THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.
ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars per annum; Four Dollars for six months, Seventy five Cents per month for a shorter period.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum, One Dollar for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874. NO. 9.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Square, one week ... $1 0
One Square, two weeks ... 1 50
One Square, one month ... 2 5
One Square, three months ... 7 00
One Square, six months ... 12 00
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.
Cash, invariably in advance.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THOMASVILLE, GA., Feb. 17, 1874.

DEAR JOURNAL: Leaving home a few days ago for a short business trip to Savannah, I find myself, very unexpectedly, in this remote section of Georgia. If I could overlook business engagements and duties to the patrons of the JOURNAL, which require my presence at home, a trip to this section, at this season of the year, is anything but unpleasant.

As genial as we are accustomed to regard our climate—and genial it most generally is—and as pleasant as the past Winter has been with us, one cannot help being surprised at the very great difference which manifests itself here in the advanced state of vegetation. The fruit trees are in bloom and the gardens look green and flourishing, and in a few weeks, early vegetables will adorn the table. Some fears, however, I hear expressed that a cold snap may cut off the fruit.

Following the great line of Florida travel from the North through Charleston and Savannah along the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad as far as Lawton, I was struck with the number of Northerners who were seeking health and relief from the rigors of a Northern Winter and Spring among the orange groves of Florida. Not only what I saw but the vast preparations made on all hands to secure transport and entertain these visitors—the rivalry of routes and hotels; the banners and placards; the parade of the attractions through glowing circulars and highly-colored photographic views—all indicate that there is "money in it." These things are so new at the South, that while it hardly attracts the attention of the Northerner it does strike the Southerner.

Most of the visitors to Florida, with whom I traveled and talked, were attracted rather more from motives of pleasure and a desire to "see the South," than for health. None of them had ever been South before, and it was amusing to see them gathering a piece of moss at one depot, a cotton boll at another, and something else at another, all anxious to carry home some memento of every locality through which they passed.

I was amused, if such a word is proper in connection with a matter so serious, at the indignation expressed by a Philadelphian, over the independence of Charleston negroes, and his lamentations over a scene witnessed in Judge Graham's Court. He styled the deplorable condition of "a prostrate State," concluding that such scenes would produce a revolution at the North. Yet, upon examination I found the indignant gentleman was a Radical. I mildly suggested that I thought if any body ought to be indignant over the condition of South Carolina it was a Philadelphia Radical, for Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia, was more responsible for the disgraceful scenes he witnessed than any other portion of the North; that he had witnessed to what ends the white citizens of Philadelphia had consigned their white brethren of Charleston. I found he was one of those virtuous reformers who forgot his indignation at the ballot-box. He prated about the corruption of South Carolina politicians, forgetting that Moses was the creation of ignorant negroes, while Hartranft was the off-spring of the prejudices and votes of whites. It was his duty as a citizen to vote for one, while the negroes manifested their unfitness for citizenship by voting for the other. It is just such reformers who "feel so kindly for the South" and who manifest so much interest in our future prosperity that are the worst enemies we have. Give us the Mortons and Camerons who hate us and acknowledge their hate at the ballot-box, and confess it by votes and by their acts that they hate us and are determined to ruin us. We know how to meet them.

Savannah is really the prettiest and most enterprising city of the South. With her admirable system of railroads she draws the wealth of Georgia and much of that of Alabama and Florida as toll to her enterprise and thrift. With each succeeding visit I have made to the city since the war I have been impressed with the improvement in the general appearance of the city and the increase of the business. Savannah is destined to be a very large city at no distant day.

I had the pleasure of being a guest of the Messrs. Bradley, at the Screven House, and it was a pleasure, indeed. Everything just as it ought to be, the attention one receives, the comforts of the apartments and the fare are such as to attract visitors. I believe that the table is the very best I have sat down to since the war. The comforts at the Screven are such that visitors to Florida are loth to leave and generally remain several days to enjoy the hospitalities of this house, and to visit the attractions of Savannah. I had the pleasure of meeting with our former townsman, Mr. H. C. Houston, who is doing a large and prosperous business in Ladies' Furnishing Goods in that city. I understand he has accumulated quite a handsome fortune by his enterprise and business tact. He seems to be doing a very large business.

From Savannah to Bainbridge, a distance of some two hundred and forty miles, the railroad passes through an almost unbroken forest of long leaf pine, so far as I could judge, during a trip made mostly at night. Most of these are virgin pines, as yet untouched by the axe and scraper. At one point, I learned that Messrs. Toar and Bloodworth, two North Carolinians, the latter from New Hanover, were making turpentine with success. It does seem certain that this section is destined to become famous for naval stores.

This fact already begins to impress itself upon business men. At Savannah I met our friend, Mr. C. Lucian Jones, formerly of Wilmington, who informed me that he had settled there with a view of going into the naval store business, which had increa ed very greatly in the last few years.—The business needs organization.—Samplers and coopers of experience are needed, and the proper distinction made between the grades. I hope Mr. Jones may be successful as we believe he will.

Between Thomasville and this place I found our old comrade-in-arms, and former Wilmingtonian, Mr. M. Laspeyre, in charge of the engine, and I had the pleasure of riding with him on his iron-horse, which he manages with the skill and care of a veteran. Nothing is more pleasant than to meet with old friends when one is far from home.

In this town I have had the pleasure of meeting with Colonel J. W. McGill, formerly of Bladen county, and the last Colonel of the 18th Regiment, a gallant soldier and a clever gentleman. He is practicing law here, where he has resided for two years, having married here. He has already made "hosts of friends" in his new home, and seems settled for life. He has kindly shown me about the town and country and introduced me to many of the leading citizens.

Bainbridge, like most of the extreme Southern and Southwestern towns settled during the last half century, is built around a square in which is situated the Court House. It is the western terminus of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, and the head of navigation on the Flint River, and enjoys a fine trade. Still there is not the air of prosperity about it which I would like to see. The yellow fever, following the great storm which destroyed so many cotton fields last Fall, and that again succeeded by the panic, may have temporarily thrown a cloud over the business of the place.

I am still more surprised at the apathy of the whites in political matters. With a white population approximating the blacks, and *in Georgia* too, the Radicals are allowed to carry the county by some five hundred votes. There is something wrong. Even in South Carolina and Mississippi the Radicals cannot carry counties by majorities equal to their registered majorities. If the white people here will draw their line a little more distinctly, and force the whites who pander to negro support into the ranks of their African brethren, and make them feel their degradation, my word for it, things would change. White men may be uncertain, but there is some pride of blood left in those in which all political principle is lost.

I have received courtesies from Captain B. E. Russell, the editor of the Bainbridge *Democrat*, for which I return thanks.

I am here the guest of the Sharon House, which takes its name from its urbane proprietor. It is well-kept and deserves the liberal patronage which it receives. I shall not soon forget his kindness to me and mine.

E.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19, 1874.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—The Legislature did, indeed, adjourn according to promise on Monday, but the fact has brought but little rest to your correspondent. Nor is that any wonder, for are not the Grangers here in full force? Verily, they are, and if the whole body is to be judged by the few whom I happen to know personally the State Grange now in session has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled in the character of its members, by any body of men, no matter whether political or religious, that ever assembled in North Carolina. Other gentlemen have made the same comment. I have never seen so large a body of men collected from all parts of the State in which I had so few acquaintances. No one seems to know many Grangers, bvt those that one does know are the very best of citizens. For once the real farmers of the State have come together and for one I have no doubt that their coming together will result in good. They attend strictly to business, being in session morning, noon and night. What would have become of us all if the Granges had taken possession before the Legislature left it is difficult to say. Even in their absence, and with the new additions to the Yarborough House occupied, there is no spare room.

Of course "Grange talk" is the chief topic of conversation, unless here and there one may find a friend or two discussing the prospects of the revival of the University. Governor Caldwell has made another of those petty exhibitions of petty spite and malignity that are at once exceedingly unbecoming in the officer and characteristic of the man. The new Board of Trustees courteously invited Governor Caldwell in accordance with the old law and custom, to preside over its deliberations. His reply was that the new Board had no legal existence and that he refused to take any part in its deliberations. The Board took no further notice of the Governor's letter than to proceed to appoint Governor Graham as its President. It is said that Governor Caldwell proposed that he would commission all the new Trustees if they would acknowledge their election by the Legislature to be invalid. It is but fair to say that Governor Caldwell's own party friends do not sustain him in the course he has pursued. I am informed that the Attorney-General expresses himself as very decidedly of opinion that Governor Caldwell is wrong.

It is as yet impossible to say what if any thing can be done for the University. The next meeting of the Trustees will take place on the 9th of April. Meanwhile, steps will be taken by committees appointed for the purpose, to ascertain what property the University has and what debts it owes, the condition of the buildings at Chapel Hill, &c., &c. It is sufficient to say just now that the condition of affairs does not seem hopeless, though it will be impossible to open the exercises at the Institution at the usual time next summer. There was great unanimity in opinion among the Trustees indicated in the course of conservation, in regard to the plan of reorganization. It is very generally desired that the Institution shall be reorganized upon such a basis as will render it truly a University and not merely a college.

The argument in the case of the application of the special tax bond holders, before Judge Watts, for a *mandamus* to compel the Auditor to collect the taxes will be head to-morrow. Mr. Budd, from Philadelphia, appears for the applicant, with R. C. Badger. I presume that Hon. Revedy Johnson does not care to make an argument before "Greesy Sam," as he has not yet put in an appearance, although concerned in the case. Indeed it would be a rare sight to see Reverdy Johnson arguing a case before Judge Watts. But is Watts any worse than Bond?

I learn that the good people of Wilmington have a treat in store for them—an opportunity to gratify their intellectual tastes and do an act of charity at the same time. Everybody has heard of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, under the charge of that good man, Mr. Mills. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of money and supplies from those benevolent people to whom appeals for the fatherless cannot be made in vain. Unfortunately for the poor orphans, the number of people to whom such appeals cannot be made in vain is quite small, and other means than such appeals have to be devised to secure such things as may be needful. Amongst the ways and means thus devised is the plan of lectures, the proceeds to be devoted to the charitable object in question. As a case in point Major John W. Moore, of Hertford county, has consented to read an eulogy upon General Robert E. Lee at various points in the State for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. It is needless to say to those who know Major Moore that he is a gentleman of mental culture and of pleasing address, and that all who can enjoy a rare intellectual effort as well as those who have no other aim than to relieve the helpless children of dear Confederates, may go with confidence to hear Major Moore.

GOING BACK ON THEM.

It would really seem that the Republican party is beginning to unload at last. They have been too greedy—have eaten too heartily of the Grant plum pudding; there was too much of a mixture, and, although they made but little difficulty in dutifully swallowing all that was handed them, yet nature has at last rebelled and the system must be relieved. The party is sick and the administration is sick and the great party organs are sick and Dr. Grant is sick and the people are sick. And no wonder that they are all sick when the nature of the villainous compounds is considered.

Just look at the bill of fare! Holden and Littlefield in North Carolina, Scott and Moses in South Carolina, Davis in Texas and Kellogg in Louisiana, to say nothing of Florida and Alabama and Mississippi and Arkansas. To carry such a load would long ago have surfeited the stomach of anything in the world, but that of the great Republican party.

But they are unloading now with a vengeance. Recently Davis has been spewed up in Texas, but Kellogg and his negroes in Louisiana and Moses and his negroes in South Carolina are not so easily gotten rid of. So far they still lie on the Radical stomach and will not up. They are the nightmare of the party; the cause of all of the horrid diseases, the dreadful visions and the prophetic warnings that haunt the couch of the administrationists. Dr. Grant has advised them to unload, and his advice is to be followed. But whether this will afford the desired relief or not is a matter of considerable doubt.

Piece by piece the Republican party is crumbling into decay, and one by one the strongest friends of the administration are dropping from the ranks. The staunchest of their adherents in the North are leaving them and even the New York *Times*, until very recently, if not now, the acknowledged organ of the President, has begun to kick against the party traces. The *Times* man is sick; he has swallowed too much of the negro and, watching the fluctuations of public opinion at the North, is even now ready to repudiate him and his works in the party. As a candid confession is good for the soul, the *Times* probably thinks that it is also good for the stomach and it has therefore betaken itself to the confessional. Hear him talk now of "Negro Rule in the South" the caption he gives to the following article:

At a moment when the sad condition of affairs in Louisiana is attracting the attention of the whole country, and when Mississippi has elected a steamboat porter to the United States Senate only because his skin is black, the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature are more scandalous than at any time since the close of the war. No one can deny that some of the members of the colored race have displayed a rare capacity for public affairs. Yet, owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the race has not distinguished itself favorably in the three States we have mentioned. With Louisiana we have recently dealt at length, and we need not now refer to it more in detail. Mississippi is not in so bad a condition, and has not been plundered to the same extent, but the recent elections prove that the State can hope for no substantial prosperity under its present control. It is, however, in South Carolina that negro domination in affairs is most pronounced, and there its evils are most apparent.

If there was any doubt of the unfitness of the present rulers of the State to hold the trust now reposed in them, they would be wholly removed by the perusal of a sketch of the proceedings of a recent session of the Legislature which we print in another column. Those who have hoped that matters were improving in South Carolina, will be sorely disappointed by this latest specimen of the temper which controls the law-making power of the State. There would be little cause to complain that the manners of the legislators are not better than in former years if their morals had improved. But this, unhappily, does not appear to be the case. The Legislature of South Carolina is apparently a gang of thieves, intent only upon plundering the people whom it is supposed to serve. Long practice has made the Legislature of the State a perfected system of brigandage. Ignorant negroes, transplanted from the cotton fields to the halls of the Capitol, where they have been drilled by unscrupulous white adventurers, have naturally made a mockery of government, and bankrupted the State. It is not surprising that such legislators, representing constituencies debased by a long period of vassalage, and other such tutelage, should have displayed an ingenuity in fraud which has no parallel in history.

It is among the least of the deplorable consequences of negro supremacy in South Carolina that the credit of the State has been utterly destroyed. The State debt has been increased over $10,000,000 [$23,000,000 instead of $10,000,000, Mr. *Times*,] since the close of the war, and nothing has been secured in public improvements for this prodigal waste of the public revenues. The bonds of the State are worthless, and matters have now become so desperate that the robbers who rule it are forced to depend for their stealings upon the pittance of taxation which can still be wrung from an impoverished people. Public morals have been so debased that any hope for purification from within the State can hardly be entertained.

* * * *

Such talk as this, coming from such a source, is decidedly refreshing. It is consoling to think that, after nearly six years of negro rule in South Carolina, the New York *Times*, the pronounced organ of the administration party in the United States has at last reached the startling conclusion that the Republican Legislature in that State "is apparently a gang of thieves, intent only upon plundering the people whom it is supposed to serve" that "long practice has made the Legislature of the State a perfected system of brigandage" and that they "have displayed an ingenuity in fraud which has no parallel in history."

It is strange that it has taken so long to demonstrate these facts to the preception of the *Times* man. He could have read the lesson just as easily four or five years ago as he has done today, but the truth of the matter is that he did not care to read it. So long as the people of the North could be gulled into the belief that loyal residents at the South were being murdered by the hundred weight, night and day, by the mythical Ku Klux, and so long as the vengeful negroes were allowed to swear away the liberty of peaceful citizens, just so long was it not thought necessary to speak of such little things as justice and humanity in the rebel Southern States. But the times have changed, and the curtain has risen upon another act in the drama. The cry of Ku-Klux has ceased and the thinking people of the North are beginning to find out that the devil, as they thought him, is not so black as he was painted, after all, and that the white residents of the Southern States were more sinned against than sinning. They awake now to a fearful realization of the fact that the Ku-Klux persecution was but a part of a scheme for the wholesale robbery of the Southern States and that, while the persecuted citizens of poor South Carolina were being hunted down on false charges for the purpose of exciting the sympathies of the loyal masses in the North, the State itself was being robbed of the enormous amount of TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It is wise in the *Times* to trim its sails in anticipation of the approaching storm but it will be well for it to remember, at the same time, that it is one of those public organs whose teachings have led to the present deplorable condition of affairs in nearly all of the Southern States.

THE SPECIAL TAX BOND.

August Belmont & Co. caused four suits to be brought in the Superior Court of Wake county, against John Reilly, the Auditor of the State. They claimed to be the owners of certain special tax bonds issued to the Western R. R., to the W. C. & R. R. R., to the Tarboro R. R., and to the Western N. C. R. R. An action was brought on each class of bonds. The object of the actions is to obtain a mandamus compelling the collection of taxes to pay the interest on all of the bonds issued to these four Railroads, for the years 1870-71-72-73-74.

The amount of the tax they ask shall be collected is about $2 on the $100 worth of property.

The prayer in the complaints, taken together, is about as follows: That a mandamus issue commanding John Reilly, the Auditor, to cause special taxes (amounting to about $2 on the $100 of property,) imposed on all the taxable property of the State by various acts of the Legislature of 1868 for the purpose of paying the interest on these bonds, to be levied, collected and paid into the Treasury. And that said Reilly shall include said taxes in his tax schedules for the year 1874—and shall deliver copies of said tax schedules to the Sheriffs of each county in the State before the first day of March 1874.

The actions were brought before Judge Watts at Chambers—February 20th; the relief prayed for being a mandamus, Messrs. Budd, of Philadelaid and R. C. Badger appearing for Belmont; Attorney General Hargrove and Messrs. Smith & Strong for the State and Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe for a tax-payer.

The counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the actions, because, when a mandamus is asked for, to enforce a money demand, the action must be brought in term time.

After several hours argument, Judge Watts held that the actions should have been brought in term time and dismissed the proceedings. New actions will be at once commenced.

ASPHYXIA.

Death of a Citizen of St. Paul's, Robeson County, by the Inhalation of Gas.

We were deeply pained yesterday to learn of the death, by asphyxia, of Mr. A. McGeachy, a worthy citizen of St. Paul's, in Robeson county.

Mr. McGeachy arrived here on Friday morning, on the steamer from Fayetteville, his object being to attend to the sale of a raft of timber belonging to him that was on its way to this place. He put up at the Purcell House and attended to several small matters of business during the day. He retired on Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to his room, No. 24, on the fourth floor of the Purcell House, and was never seen alive again.

Yesterday morning the raft of timber he had been expecting arrived here and with it Mr. McNeill, brother-in-law to the deceased. This gentleman at once went to Mr. A. G. McGirt, at the store of Messrs S. Louis & Co., and enquired for Mr. McGeachey. He was informed that he had been in the store during the preceding evening, and Mr. McGirt accompanied Mr. McNeill to the Purcell House where the clerk said that he thought Mr. McGeachy was out. Mr. McNeill was then advised to look for him around the wharves, and he at once left for that purpose. While he was gone the chamber-maid went to Mr. McGeachey's room, it then being about noon, for the purpose of putting it in order, but found that the door was locked on the inside. At the same time she became aware that there was a powerful oder of gas escaping from the room and she at once made the fact known. The door was therefore forced open and the unfortunate gentleman was discovered lying in his bed, cold in death. Drs. Walker and Wood were hastily summoned, but one glance told them that the inmate of the bed had been dead for hours. He had evidently died in great agony. The mouth was open and the tongue partly protruding, with froth on the face and the eyes not entirely closed, with the hands crossed on the stomach and one leg partially drawn up. His clothes were neatly folded on a chair, with the shoes and stockings lying beside the bed.

The theory of the escape of the gas is that he must either have blown it out at the burner or else turned it off and then turned it back again, unconsciously. There was a placard on the wall, immediately beneath the gas jet, warning the inmates to turn off the gas, and it is next to impossible that it could have escaped his eyes. The windows were closed and there was no transom above the doorway, hence the room must have soon been filled with the escaping gas. When the door was forced, at noon, the gas escaped in such quantities that those who were present were compelled to retreat from the passage for awhile, and for some minutes no one was able to enter the room.

Every possible attention was shown to the remains of the unfortunate gentleman by Col. Davis and his assistants and the friends in the city of the deceased, and the corpse was enclosed in a neat coffin and sent up yesterday on the boat to Fayetteville, from whence it will be taken to his home, at St. Paul's, for interment. Mr. McNeill accompanied the remains of his brother-in-law.

Mr. McGeachy was well known and highly esteemed in Robeson and Cumberland counties. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow, who is a daughter of Ex-Sheriff McNeill, of Cumberland county, and two children to mourn the sudden calamity that has fallen upon them. He was a farmer and has also been engaged recently in getting out timber and turpentine.

Before the removal of the remains, Jesse J. Cassidey, Esq., Special Coroner, held an inquest, the verdict rendered by the jury being in accordance with the above facts.

For the Penitentiary.

Deputy Sheriff Morris, with a guard of four men, leaves here this morning for Raleigh, in charge of the prisoners sentenced at the present term of the Superior Court to confinement in the Penitentiary. They are as follows:

F. M. Brunson, larceny, 5 years.
Charles Bannerman, larceny, 5 years.
George Hill, larceny, 10 years.
David Howard, larceny, 5 years.
Dennis Jones, larceny, 5 years.
James W. Henry, larceny, 5 years.
Amos Gregory and Mahala Gregory, manslaughter, 10 years each.

There are several well-know desperadoes in the above list and hence the necessity for a guard.

Highway Robbery.

The most daring of the many daring robberies that have disturbed our citizens of late, was enacted last night, on one of the most public streets in the city and very near the City Hall. About 11 o'clock, as Mr. J. W. Casey was proceeding along Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth, he was approached by three men, one of whom was white, while the others were colored. The white man drew a pistol and held it to his face, telling him that he would blow his brains out if he moved, while the two colored men searched his pockets. They found nothing but a plug of tobacco, which they took, and then proceeded up Chestnut street, after again threatening Mr. Casey with the pistol. The latter then hurried to the guard house and made his complaint, whereupon Capt. Brown and Sergeant Kuhl, of the night police, started out in pursuit of the rascals. Mr. Casey says that he has seen the white man before and will recognise him if he ever sees him again. Sergeant Kuhl met three men on Princess street, just previous to the assault on Mr. Casey, and he thinks that he can find the men.

Misplaced Confidence.

Mr. A. D. Wessel', proprietor of a liquor saloon on the northeast corner of Market and Second streets, was robbed, Thursday night, to the amount of one thousand dollars or more. The facts are as follows: It seems that about three weeks since, Mr. Wessell took into his employ a German by the name of Henry Burning, in whom he reposed considerable confide ce. Mr. W. attended the ball of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company on Thursday evening, and instructed the man Burning, when he closed for the night, to deposit the same time giving him the key. It seems that there was the above named amount, or, perhaps, a little more in the safe at the time, and with this and the sales of the day the man skedaddled. The proprietor has been unable, so far, to discover either the thief or the key to the safe. It is supposed that he left on the Northern bound train on Thursday night for parts unknown, but there are some who believe that he is still lurking in one of the disreputable quarters of the city. If this latter surmise be correct he cannot long escape detection.

The Florida assembly has abolished the ornamental office of Adjutant-General, and an amenement to the Constitution has been adopted prohibiting the State from loaning its credit to individuals or corporations.

RALEIGH.

THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE WATTS AT CHAMBERS.

THE MANDAMUS NOT GRANTED.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 20, 1874.

The suit of August Belmont *et al.* vs. the Auditor of the State of North Carolina, was heard before Judge Watts, at Chambers to day, in this city. Walter J. Budd and R. C. Badger appeared for the applicant and Smith & Strong and Fuller & Ashe against.

This suit was brought by the holders of the special tax bonds, to require the Auditor of the State to provide for the collection of certain special taxes on the special tax bonds issued by the General Assembly of 1868-69 for the years of 1870, '71, '72 and '73.

Judge Watts decided that he had no right to grant a mandamus in Chambers, and could do so only at a regular term of Court.

The State Grange adjourned *sine die* to-day.

The Trustees of the University adjourned yesterday. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TAX PAYERS' CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 19—Night.—The Convention to-day adopted a plan for the organization of a Bureau of Immigration, with a Commissioner in each county, also the following memorial to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The memorial of the tax-payers and other citizens of South Carolina respectfully sheweth that upon the reconstruction of the State Government, and the admission of Senators and Representatives into the Congress of the United States, it was doubtless intended by Congress, as it was expected by them, that they would become partakers of the rights enjoyed by citizens of the United States, and other State Governments. The history of the country teaches that taxation without representation is tyranny; our revolutionary fathers had combined to resist such tyranny, and we feel assured that it was never the intention of the sons of these men to allow this very system to be fastened upon any of their fellow-citizens.

It has nevertheless come to pass that the government established in South Carolina, under the legislation of Congress has been made the instrument of effecting this monstrous oppression; that department of the State Government which exercises the taxing power is administered by those who own a mere fraction of the property of the State.

Seven years have elapsed since the reconstruction of the State government, and during that period, of the property taxed, a majority of the members of the Legislature owned no portion whatsoever, and the remaining members owned so little that their pay as members constituted their entire interest as property holders. The result is that those owning the property have no voice in the government, and those imposing the taxes no share in the burden thereof. The taxes have advanced yearly until, in many cases, they consume more than one-half of the income from the property taxed. The annual expenses of the government have advanced from $400,000 before the war up to $2,000,000 at the present time, and the following comparison of leading items of expenditure, will best exhibit the change:

	Years 1865-66	Years 1873
Salaries	$76,481 63	$139,797 39
Public Printing	17,466 66	331,945 66
Legis. Expenses	51,337 00	94,339 47
Public Asylums	25,867 00	128,432 11
Contingent fund	[illegible] 692 29	75,063 75
Sundries	83,413 31	198,948 85
Deficiencies	[illegible],668 59	1,376,216 73
Total	$269,668 59	$1,89[illegible],511 73

The facts exhibit the unprecedented spectacle of a State in which the Government is arrayed against the property of its citizens. It has been openly avowed by prominent members of the Legislature that the taxes should be increased to a point which will compel the sale of the great body of land and take it away from the former owners.

The fruit of this policy is shown in the fact stated by the Comptroller-General in his report that for default in the taxes for the year 1872 alone, 268,523 acres of land were forfeited to the State, and this result proves the fallacy of the belief that the policy pursued is to promote the elevation of the black people and the acquisition by them of the lands thus virtually confiscated. The reverse is the necessary result. Lands are unavailable as security, mortgages, or default of payment. It cannot sell, wages have declined, the cost of living is made greater by the addition of taxes to the prices of commodities, the poor are made poorer and rendered every day more incapable of purchasing lands and more hopeless of rising above the condition of mere laborers. It would have ameliorated the condition of your petitioners, if the effect of this policy had been to create an active demand for lands on the part of the large class of our population, but while the owners are by oppressive taxation driven to sell others, for the same reason, are disqualified from buying. The abuses in the legislative department, that have been described, are not confined to the mere raising and expenditures of revenues, but they pervade the entire conduct of that department. Schemes have been devised for issuing State bonds and for contracting other loans by which the public debt has in six years been raised from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, and that without advancing any public works adding one dollar to the public property, or to the payment of the public debt. Large as the sum of the public debt is admitted to be, there is reason to believe that it does not reach the true amount. It is found impossible to ascertain the actual sum of the obligations that have been issued. Schemes of public plunder have been openly advanced by corrupt measures, of which one single example will suffice. Two clerks of the Legislature, in their official capacity, made contracts with themselves as private persons for the public printing. The appropriations made in one year for the work done or to be done by these two officials amounted to $475,000, exclusive of $100,000 for publishing the laws, and in the fiscal year of 1873 there was actually paid to them for printing $331,000, leaving a large sum then due to them by the State, and this, notwithstanding the avowal of the two officials themselves that the work done was worth no more than $100,000, and the testimony of others that its value was only $50,000. The stupendous fraud involved in this and similar modes of making the legitimate objects of public expenditure the medium of plundering the Treasury cannot be better illustrated than by the following facts: The total appropriations for public printing made by the Legislature of South Carolina, during a period of sixty years, from 1800 to 1859, is $271,180. During the last year the amount actually expended for public printing by the present Legislature was $331,945. That is $60,765 more than it cost the State for sixty years before the war. Committees have received large sums as compensation for reporting favorably on private bills, and strong reasons exist for believing that a large amount of State bank bills, funded by the State to discharge her liabilities, have been reissued by those entrusted by the Legislature with the duty of the cancellation. In the Judiciary Departments evils equally as grievous have been produced; under the present State Government the Judges hold their offices for short terms; their continuance in office depends upon the caprices of the legislators. The result is that the duties of their high offices are discharged under influences and responsibilities necessarily adverse to the independent and pure administration of public justice; the jurors, moreover, are selected by three officials, of whom two are the appointees of the Gov. The consequences are that the defeat of an obnoxious litigant may be made certain by these elections of a jury, or if the object be completed by these officials, the choice frequently is made simply for the small pay of men who are unable either to read or write. In either case the ends of justice are defeated. In the Executive Department all evils culminate and it is openly asserted and believed that the offices are the subject of barter and the manner in which such offices are administered proves that qualification has little influence in the appointment of matters under control of a single individual; it is difficult to prove corruption, but there is one state of facts that always should stand for proof: A large expenditure of money by an official who is without an estate, and receives a small salary, establishes beyond a doubt that the money must come from some illegal source; on this principle the two Governors elected under the preseent Constitution stand condemned in the public opinion. To detect and punish these crimes is impossible; the Governor controls the avenues of justice. Indeed, the entire system is one of self-sustaining and self-protecting corruption. In most of the States there might be some chance of redress through the ballot box, but here again the State government interposes insuperable barriers; the elections are conducted by persons appointed in the interest of the officials and the returns are under the absolute control of the parties in power; under such circumstances voting is a form, and elections a mockery. Suffering under such grievances, and despairing of relief from the State government, your memorialists come to your honorable bodies for redress; the government which thus oppresses us was virtually established by Congress, and while we believe they did not foresee the evils to which it has given rise, we cannot doubt that they will assist in removing them so soon as they are satisfied of their existence. All we have asserted is capable of proof, but knowing, as we do, that the evils of which we complain are certain in their existence, and more likely to increase than diminish, your memorialists most earnestly ask your aid in providing the proper redress and relief.

From the Raleigh News.

THE STATE GRANGE.

Second Day's Session—Harmonious and Interesting Proceedings—Raleigh Selected as the Place for the next Annual Meeting.

The State Grange reassembled in Tucker Hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and worked laboriously throughout the day, taking short recesses for dinner and supper.

The Grange sitting with closed doors, we can only give so much of the proceedings as may be of interest to the general public.

The proceedings were of a most harmonious character and many subjects were considered that are of much importance to the farming interests of the State.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Executive Committee of the State Grange be and are hereby authorized to negotiate for the direct shipment of cotton to Europe from some point in North Carolina.

Mr. L. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, Lecturer of the National Grange, has been in attendance upon the sessions of the Grange, and a vote of thanks was yesterday tendered him for the assistance he had rendered by this attendance. In reply, Mr. Thompson paid a high tribute to North Carolina. He visited our State Fair last fall, and what he then saw of her products and her people justified him in saying that North Carolina should rank among the first States in the nation. He paid a merited compliment to the body of Grangers now in session here.

Resolutions were adopted establishing as the organ of the Order in the State the State Agricultural Journal, of this city.

Raleigh was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, to be held in February, 1875. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Raleigh Grange, to the citizens of Raleigh, the hotels, railroads, and to all others who have contributed to the comfort and convenience of the members of the State Grange at this session.

The Grange will meet again this morning at 9 o'clock, but it is understood that the business of the meeting has been completed.

CUBA.

A Serious Battle and a Spanish Victory Claimed.

HAVANA, February 17.—A heavy engagement has taken place in the Central Department, of which Havana journals give the following account:—General Bascones, with three thousand men and four pieces of artillery, attacked the main force of the insurgents near Naranjo. The latter were five thousand strong, under the Marquis of Santa Lucia, the Cuban Commander-in-Chief. The battle lasted seven hours, and resulted in a success for General Bascones. The Spaniards lost 50 killed and 180 wounded. The rebels took no prisoners. Their loss not given. The insurgents in the Central Department are setting fire to farm houses in all directions. Gen. Burriell has sailed for Spain.

It was not Senor Sola, editor of the Gorro Frijjio, who was arrested for taking part in the recently attempted riot, but another person of the same name.

Mr. George A. Gustin, formerly a citizen of Augusta, and now residing in Washington city, is one of the co-inventors of a type writing machine, which, if successful, will prove one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. The type writer is about the size of an ordinary sewing machine, and is worked with keys similar to piano keys. It is claimed that an expert can write with it readily sixty words a minute, and that it *can* write fully 100 words a minute.

From the New York Herald.

THE RUM MOVEMENT.

THE GOOD WORK STILL PROGRESSING BRAVELY.

A Stock Company to Promote Temperanco.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17th, 1874.—A special from Springfield, Ohio, to-night, says:

"One week ago to-day the first advance was made here on the saloons, and, although none have closed as yet, the women think they see indications that a number will succumb before a like period elapses. The saloon men have met again and resolved not to sell liquor by the drink after this, but only in quantities of one pint and upward. Although a strong effort was made to take legal action to force the women to cease their visits, it was not successful, and the committees will be respectfully treated, although locked out in most cases. One man called upon the Mayor to-day to arrest the women, but when asked to file an affidavit, refused. At London, Ohio, to-day, the ladies took possession of the Tabernacle on wheels and planted it in a range of three or four saloons. The Stars and Stripes were raised over it. Three or four more tabernacles are almost ready, and will be set in front of other saloons in a few days. Another dealer quit selling to-day and gave up his license. What beer he had on hand he emptied into the street.

Forty-eight ladies were out in the procession to-day at Cambridge City, Ind. There was a great temperance ovation at Washington Court House, Ohio, this afternoon. Almost the entire population, headed by a band, met Dr. Lewis at the depot at noon and escorted him to Music Hall, where a formal reception took place. Dr. Lewis and the converted Van Pelt made speeches. At 4 P. M. a temperance meeting of 400 children was held, and all signed the pledge. At Blanchester, Ohio, where all the saloons have been closed, a regular glorification is indulged in by the temperance people once a week.

Lebanon, Ohio, has succeeded better than any of her sister towns in closing up the saloons, and it has been done altogether by law. Two saloons have been permanently closed, and the remaining one restricted to sale in compliance with the State and corporation laws. Wood was this morning arraigned in the Common Pleas Court and fined $10 and costs for keeping a house of general resort, he having plead guilty to the indictment to avoid litigation. Only one of the three drug stores has signed the pledge, the others declining.

The active band of ladies at Xenia numbers sixty-five, but they are not making much headway. They are also visiting the houses of ill-fame with bars attached.

At Oxford, Ohio, the women meet each morning in the Frst Presbyterian church, spend an hour in devotional exercises, and then form in a procession and march to the different saloons and places where liquor is sold. Two-thirds or more of the inhabitants have signed the total abstinence pledge, and all the druggists have pledged themselves to sell liquor only for medical or mechanical purposes.

ENTHUSIASM GROWING IN OHIO—BIG DEMONSTRATION AT LANCASTER AND ELSEWHERE.

LANCASTER, Feb. 17, 1874.

A grand temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church, in this city to-night. Brilliant speeches were made by a number of our most prominent citizens, and there is every probability that the women's crusade will begin here in a few days.

Logan has closed every saloon within her precincts, and at Athens the noble work goes bravely on.

There was a grand temperance jolification at Washington Court House today over the complete victory accomplished there. Dr. Dio Lewis and other notables addressed the assemblage and the event proved one that will long be remembered by the good citizens of Washington. Stirring news may be expected from old Lancaster soon.

THE WORK STILL PROGRESSING IN SOUTHERN OHIO—PIOUS CONVERSION OF SALOON KEEPERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17, 1874.

The trial of the injunction against the praying women began at Hillsboro' to-day. The day was occupied by the arguments of the counsel for the women. No result was reached.

GOOD RESOLVES OF SALOON KEEPERS.

The temperance crusade is still extending in Ohio and Indiana. The saloon keepers in Sringfield held a meeting and resolved to stop selling liquor to be drank on the premises, which is contrary to law. Dio Lewis visited Washington, which was the second place in which the system was tried, and where the ladies have secured a complete victory. The day was spent in rejoicing.

PUNISHMENT OF INSULT TO THE LADIES.

At Xenia Jacob Klein, a saloon keeper, was fined to the full extent of the law for using obscene language to some of the praying ladies.

A STOCK COMPANY TO BE FORMED IN INDIANA TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE—$25,000 CAPITAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 17, 1874.

A grand and enthusiastic rally to sustain the women's temperance movement in this city was held at Mozart Hall this evening. The crowd was immense, and many were turned away for want of standing room. Mr. S. B. Diffendorfer, a prominent coal merchant, presided, and, with several ministers, including many prominent citizens, made short and effective speeches, giving the utmost encouragement to the movement.

The general sympathy outside of the saloon proprietors is in favor of a continued and vigorous prosecution of the work. It was resolved to organize a stock company with a capital of $25,000 to aid and prosecute the movement. The subscription was lively, and the full amount is likely soon to be raised. The manner in which the bummers undertook to suppress the movement has signally failed and has created renewed sympathy in favor of the movement, and the work goes on with indications of success.

A FLANK MOVEMENT IN JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Ladies' Temperance Union made a flank movement on the nonunion element this morning by quietly assembling at the Presbyterian church at twelve o'clock to the number of seventy, where all reporters and persons not members of the Union were excluded. After their secret preliminary arrangements were effected they moved to Johnson's saloon in the eastern part of the city, who met them kindly, but positively declined to sign the pledge. Several hymns were sung, and prayers were then offered up that bedimmed many eyes. From this point they moved into Leonard Carl's saloon, in Chesnut street. Here the doors were closed and devotional exercises were held on the sidewalk and street. By this time the crowd had increased to several hundred. At this hour (2 o'clock) services are being held in the street, in front of Caper Lausman's saloon, which is closed. The movements so far to-day are exceedingly quiet and orderly. The boisterous manner shown by the bummers yesterday seems to have subsided. As yet no effect has been produced upon any of the proprietors.

RIPLEY STILL FIGHTING.

RIPLEY, OHIO, Feb. 17, 1874.

The ladies have been out on the various pikes for a mile or two to-day. The saloons are too far away to be effectually operated upon under the present system, but some of them are asking terms, and the ladies do not intend relaxing their efforts until all give up.

COLUMBUS FAIRLY INVESTED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1874.

About 300 persons, mostly ladies, met in the City Hall this morning to organize for a temperance war. Mrs. L. V. Dessellern was chosen President and Mrs. Tremaine Secretary. An executive committee, consisting of one lady from each church was chosen. A proposition to appoint on this committee representatives of temperance organizations was disagreed to, it being stated that Dr. Lewis opposed such a course, and that he was fully satisfied this was a work for the churches rather than for secret organizations. It was proposed to hold a prayer meeting each morning, but to make no active demonstrations until nex t Tuesday, when Lewis will return here, as he says, to take command of the forces and remain till the capita city is regenerated.

HARD ON FOOTE.

The Story of His Two Duels With Sargent S. Prentiss.

The brazen effrontery of Henry S. Foote, in exposing his willingness to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis, is only surpassed by the malignity of the motive by which he is stimulated. It is but too patent that he is vainly striving to attain consequence and capital with the black Republican party. To those who know, and who is ignorant of the facts that he forced himself upon the State which placed him in the Confederate Senate as a true and firm Southerner, while in all his purposes and conduct he was a marplot, working the destruction of the South, and that in the last, gloomy days of the Southern depression and distress, that he secretly slipped from his Senatorial seat and slyly passed the lines of General Lee, into Washington City, with intent to betray his comrades; that he was coldly and ignominiously repulsed at Washington, and he again returned secretly to Richmond and audaciously essayed to resume his seat as a Confederate Senator, it is not surprising that in his desperation he snatched at every plank to save his sinking frame. The friends of Jefferson Davis well know that he will not soil his character as a statesman, a general and a christian gentleman, by a conflict with any such man as Foote, and some of his friends think he should not have even condescended to publish the card in which he declines to notice him. If Foote really wants, in his old age, to fight another duel, he had better look down among the renegades and traitors who were so numerous between the lines of the late contending armies.

In speaking of Henry S. Foote, we are reminded of the account which the late talented Sargent S. Prentiss gave of the causes of the two duels between himself and Foote.

This is the substance of the matter as detailed by Prentiss:

One of Prentiss' friends was at the point of death from an attack of *mania potu*. For a week his physicians had essayed every known remedy to put their patient to sleep, but in vain.—Prentiss knew that Foote had made a visit to Texas. He was nursing his sick friend, when a consultation of the doctors was held, and they announced that the case was hopeless, unless the patient could be put to sleep, but that they would exhaust all the means known to the profession.

Prentiss sprang from his seat, and said to the doctors: "Damn it, give him Foote's book on Texas to read. I will insure its soporific effect." The remark of Prentiss was too good a joke to be kept, and it reached the ears of Foote, who challenged, and Prentiss was too much of a Southern cavalier to decline. They met, and Foote was wounded, and the parties made friends.

It happened that the meeting was so notorious that a very large collection crossed the river at Vicksburg to witness it, and among them a number of boys, who were so anxious to get a full sight that they climbed up the trees about the grounds. When the seconds had planted the parties, Prentiss looked around and saw the boys in the trees, and jestingly remarked: "Boys, you had better take care, Foote shoots mighty wild." This remark was published in the papers, and annoyed Foote to such a degree, that he challenged Prentiss, who met him a second time as a gentlemanly solace to Foote's wounded spirit. At the meeting Foote fired and missed, and Prentiss fired his pistol in the air, and the parties were again reconciled.

Foote's Texas dropped still-born from the press, and it is believed it would be hard to find a copy, valuable as it might prove as a narcotic.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

CASWELL TOWNSHIP,
February 19, 1874.

Editors Journal: Enclosed you will find a letter to one of our free school teachers, which would seem to indicate squally times to said teacher. I hope you will forward a printed copy to the Pilgrim Ashley and the learned McIver, so that they can see with what wonderful accuracy their pupils spell, when writing to their teachers, these very polite notes. This is a genuine copy, the original being kept for future reference by said teacher as a supplement to his dictionary. But may pull down his flag and pass it over.

TEACHER.

E—: I am quit the chool and all I ask you to keep your hands of of Me if you Ever put your hands on me A gain gain you Will be sorry for it if you want to fight me I will meat you at any place and their wee will settle the difficulty for i Dont never evin in tend to Take a nother Whippen or ever eney in Sutin languidge from you a gain while my name is — — for I have don nothin Worthey of a whippen for I thinke I be haved my-Celf verry Well in chool for the tim I Have bin goin and you cant Deni it you have threten Whipin victouriah and if you ever threten her a you wil Have som body else to try next Time for she hose don nuthing To be threaten I wante you to unterstand you cant dom a ner over me be Caus your name is — — I have seen as big man As you in black smiths shops understand I com by a respectiful a family as you dair to com by

The All-gone Sensation
n Dyspepsia, is nothing to the all gone feeling of the individual who has not a sound tooth in his head. To prevent such a contingency brush in the Fragrant Sozodont every morning.

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

AN ACT TO RAISE REVENUE.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by [illegible]

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such as are both poor and infirm that the county commissioners may declare and record its subjects for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of ninety-five cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education and the support of the poor as may be prescribed by law. [illegible]

Sec. 8. The tax on billiard saloons shall be twenty dollars on each table, every place where a billiard table is kept for hire shall be considered a billiard saloon, within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 9. On every bowling alley, or alley of the like kind, or bowling saloon, bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of twenty dollars.

Sec. 10. Every dealer in spirituous or vinous liquors, porter, lager beer or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of purchases of any and all of the liquors aforesaid on which a tax of like amount has not already been paid by some wholesale dealer in liquors, residing in this State, and conducting business in this State: *Provided*, That any such wholesale dealer shall furnish each and every person buying liquors from said dealer with a sworn certificate for each and every sale that he has paid the said tax as the law requires: *Provided further*, That no dealer shall be exempt from said tax who does not produce said certificate: *And provided further*, That no county shall levy for county purposes a greater sum than is hereby levied for State purposes. Any agent who offers any such liquors for sale shall pay a like tax on the value of all liquors of any description sold by him.

Sec. 11. Every person desiring to sell spirituous or malt liquors, wines or cordials in quantities less than a quart, shall, before engaging in said sale, obtain an order to the sheriff from the Board of commissioners of the county in which he proposes to do business, to grant him license, which orders they may grant or refuse, at their option, and if granted, he may take out license for not less than one year, and shall pay a tax therefor of twenty-five dollars. Every retail dealer of malt liquors only shall pay a license tax of fifteen dollars per annum, and all licenses granted under the provisions of this section shall expire at the end of twelve calendar months from the date thereof: *Provided*, This section shall not be construed to repeal or alter the provisions of any special act prohibiting or regulating the sale of liquors in any particular locality.

Sec. 12. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist and every other trader, who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatever name or description, except such as are specially taxed elsewhere in this act, shall, in addition to his *ad valorem* tax, pay one-eighth of one per centum as a privilege tax on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State, for cash or on credit, except the products of manufacturers and agricultural products of this State, and no retail merchants shall be required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this State. Every person required by law to list his purchases shall, on the first day of January and July in each year, list on oath to the Register of Deeds the total amount of his purchases for the preceding six months: *Provided*, That the persons mentioned in this section may make out in writing a list of their taxable property, and swear to the same before any Justice of the Peace for their county, and return the said list to the Register of Deeds. The Register of Deeds shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the lists given in to him as herein required, and shall furnish the sheriff with a copy of said lists within ten days after the same are given in. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to collect from every person on the list furnished him by the Register of Deeds the taxes embraced therein. The Register of Deeds shall have power to require the merchant making his statements to submit his books for examination to him, and every merchant refusing, on demand, to submit his books to such examination shall be liable to a penalty to the State of two hundred dollars, to be prosecuted by the Register of Deeds and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the same. It shall further be the duty of the Register of Deeds to bring suit against every merchant refusing as aforesaid, in the Superior Court of the county, as may be prescribed for special proceedings, to the end of obtaining such examination and compelling payment of the proper tax. And for such services the Register of Deeds shall be entitled to fifteen cents for each return made by any merchant, same to be paid by the Commissioners of the county.

Sec. 13. In the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, (except those used for educational purposes,) restaurants and eating houses, the tax shall be at the rate of one per centum.

Sec. 14. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges and gates across highways, shall be [illegible] one per centum on gross receipts.

Sec. 15. Every money, or exchange, broker, note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, or the tax on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars, and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty-five dollars, and [illegible] dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency; the tax to be paid to the State treasurer, the license to be given by the [illegible].

Sec. 16. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares or merchandise, sold by himself or agent, whether by ascending or descending bids, or at public outcry, shall pay one per centum on the gross amount of his sales, subject to the regulations and exemptions [illegible] in the eighth chapter of Battle's Revisal, entitled "Auction and Auctioneers," but this shall not apply to tobacco warehousemen, who shall pay a license tax of twenty dollars a year, [illegible] to persons who keep a warehouse exclusively for the sale of cotton, where all who wish may exhibit cotton for sale; but the person keeping such warehouse shall pay a license tax of fifty dollars: *Provided*, That [illegible] tobacco warehouseman shall [illegible] to account of sales of any patron [illegible] any item or sum under the [illegible] or color of State taxes, he shall be liable to a tax of one per cent. on the gross amount of his commission on such [illegible], subject to exemption of the [illegible].

Sec. 17. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one per centum on his commissions: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale of articles which are the agricultural products of this State: *Provided*, That when spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by commission merchants they shall pay a tax of five per centum on their sales of such liquors.

Sec. 18. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire or to let, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every horse kept for that purpose at any time during the year, to be collected by the sheriff quarterly: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to draymen.

Sec. 19. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artists and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, five dollars for each county in which he carries on his business. Every itinerant dealer in prize photographs or prizes of any kind, one hundred dollars for each county in which said business is carried on.

Sec. 20. Every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise, either by land or water, or any drugs, nostrums or medicines, or spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, whether such persons shall travel on foot or with a conveyance or otherwise, except manufacturers or their agents, selling by sample, shall obtain from the commissioners an order to the sheriff to grant him peddlers' license, to expire at the end of six months from its date, and the sheriff on production of a copy of such order, certified by the clerk of said commissioners, shall grant license for his county on receipt of ten dollars tax, to-wit; 1st. That not more than one person shall peddle under the license. 2d, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture within this State. 3d. That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act, on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or received in the same manner as in the case of other merchants and traders: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require a tax to be paid by any person other than merchants and peddlers, for bartering cotton, iron, earthenware, yarn, salt and heavy cotton domestics.

Sec. 21. Every itinerate who deals in, or puts up lightning rods, ten dollars annually for each county in which he carries on business.

Sec. 22. Every company of gypsies or strolling company of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes or begging, fifty dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their crafts, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt them from indictment or penalties imposed by law.

Sec. 23. Every drummer or traveling agent of any person who shall sell any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, goods, wares or merchandise, with or without samples, whether delivered or to be delivered, except agricultural implements and fruit trees, and articles of his own growth or manufacture, shall, before making any such sale, obtain a license to sell one year from the Public Treasurer, by paying said Treasurer an annual tax of fifty dollars, but shall not be liable to be taxed in any county because of his sales. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit and pay besides, two hundred dollars to the sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the sheriff equally.

Sec. 24. The chief officers of banks, including savings banks and private banks, shal, in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amount of profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such profits five per centum to the State Treasurer; and such insurance companies as are incorporated by this State shall, in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amount of profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such profits five per centum to the State Treasurer. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars to be collected by the Treasurer of the State.

Sec. 25. Every insurance or assurance company not incorporated in this State doing business therein, shall pay an annual tax of two per centum to the Treasurer of the State upon the gross receipts derived from the premiums charged for insurance obtained therein, unless the company shall exhibit to the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer a sworn statement of investments in real property situated in this State, or loans secured by mortgage to citizens of this State of an amount equal to one-half of such gross receipts, when the tax shall be one per centum, said tax to be paid semi-annually on the first day of July and January of each year. Each general agent shall be required on the above-named days to make a statement to the Treasurer, under oath, that the amount by him returned is a full and correct statement of six months. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, every such company shall pay as tax two thousand dollars, and the principal agent shall be liable therefor. Every such company shall be required to appoint a general agent, who shall obtain a license from the Treasurer before transacting any business therein, and before such license is granted the applicant shall show to the Treasurer his appointment as general agent, under seal of the company, and thereupon the license shall be granted by the payment of one hundred dollars, and such license shall be renewed annually by the payment of said sum. And it shall be the duty of said general agent to furnish each of his sub-agents with a commission authorizing him to do business. And any one found soliciting insurance without such commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisonment not less than ninety days. The agent effecting insurance, shall, on the first days of July and January, make return to the register of deeds of the county in which the insurance is effected, of all the business done by him during the preceding six months in said county, and shall pay to the sheriff the county tax assessed on such business. The general agent shall also, on the first days of July and January make return to the register of deeds of each county of the amount of gross receipts for premiums received from such county for six months. It shall further be required of the general agent or his local agent, to pay to the sheriff of each county the tax assessed upon the gross receipts of premiums collected in such county which shall not exceed one per centum on such gross receipts, at the time and in the manner as required by the State, and no municipal corporation shall be allowed to add any additional tax, and on failure to make returns or to pay as aforesaid, said agents shall pay twenty-five dollars for each policy effected or negotiated by him in such county: *Provided*, That no county or corporation shall be allowed to tax insurance agents for license.

Sec. 26. Every person required in this act to pay a tax on receipt or sales shall list on oath to the register of deeds on the first day of January and July of each year, the amount of receipts or sales for the preceding six months, and the register of deeds shall keep a record of the same in a book kept for that purpose. The register of deeds shall, within ten days after the lists are given in, furnish the sheriff with a copy of said lists, and the sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect the taxes imposed upon the copy of the lists furnished him. Any person failing to list his receipts or sales as required in this section shall be subject to double tax, to be charged against him by the register of deeds and collected by the sheriff. And it shall be the duty of the sheriff to report all persons to the register of deeds who fails to list as is required by law. The register of deeds shall have the same power to compel such persons to submit their books for inspection as is conferred upon him in section twelve of this act in respect to merchants, etc., and the same penalties prescribed in said section twelve of this act are hereby imposed for refusal on the part of any person referred to in this section to submit his books when demanded.

Sec. 27. No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act, or in any other act imposing taxes on trades and professions and franchises, without first listing the same to the register of deeds, and obtaining a license from the sheriff of the county in which the trade or profession is to be followed, or the franchise enjoyed, or from the Treasurer of the State, when the Treasurer is required to grant a license, such license shall give to the person obtaining it the right to practice the trade or profession, or to enjoy the franchise, therein specified, in the county of the sheriff by whom it is issued, and in none other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, for the term of twelve months from its date: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to licensed practicing physicians, lawyers or doctors.

Sec. 28. The form of the license shall be in substance as follows:

Received, this—day of——, 18—, of ——, ——dollars, of which—— dollars is the tax to the State of North Carolina, and —— dollars is the tax of the county of ——, for his license to practice the trade (or profession) of —— until the — day of —— next.

(Signed,) A. B.,
Sheriff of —— county.
(Countersigned,) C. D.,
Register of Deeds for —— county.

Sec. 29. No license issued by the sheriff shall be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to and countersigned by the register of deeds of the county, who shall receive for the services imposed on him by this act in reference to licenses, a fee of fifty cents from every person licensed, and the sheriff shall be allowed a fee of twenty-five cents for issuing license under this act.

Sec. 30. The register of deeds shall keep a book in which he shall record the names of the persons licensed, the trade or profession to be followed or the franchise to be enjoyed, the date at which it begins to run and the amount of tax, and he shall annually during the month of September send a certified copy of such record to the Auditor of the State, who shall charge the sheriff with the amount so appearing due. If any register shall fail to perform the duty imposed on him, he shall forfeit to the State a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered of him and the sureties to his official bond, on motion in the Superior Court for the county of Wake; and on such motion, a certified copy of his official bond, and the certificate of the Auditor of the State setting forth his failure to make the required return, shall be *prima facie* evidence entitling the State to judgment in the absence of any sufficient defense.

Sec. 31. Every person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise taxed by the laws of North Carolina without having first paid the tax and obtained a license as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the State a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of such fine, he may be imprisoned for not more than one month at the discretion of the court, for every day on which he shall practice such trade or profession or use such franchise, except in such cases where the penalty is specially prescribed in this act, which penalty the sheriff of the county in which it has occurred shall cause to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 32. The sheriff shall immediately report to the register of deeds all sums recovered by him as penalties under this act, and the register shall add three-fourths of each penalty recovered to the record of licenses required to be kept by him; the other fourth the sheriff may retain.

Sec. 33. That in order to carry on any trade, or practice any profession, or exhibit any circus, side show, or any other amusement, or to enjoy any other subject named in schedule B, not otherwise provided for, the person so practicing, exhibiting or enjoying, or his agent, shall apply to the sheriff for a license which shall be granted by the sheriff upon payment of the required tax, but shall not be valid until countersigned by the register, who shall keep a record of same and receive for his services fifty cents.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in schedule C shall be listed and paid as especially therein directed, and shall be for the privilege of carrying on the business or performing the acts named.

Sec. 1. Every express company shall make return to the Public Treasurer on or before the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year of the entire gross earnings and receipts of such company within the State of North Carolina during the three months next preceding. The said report shall be verified by the oath of the chief officer or agent of the company at its principal office in this State. The said company shall, on or before the third Monday of each of the said months, pay on the gross receipts two per centum for each three months, and for failure to make such report or pay such tax, the company shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected by such means as the Public Treasurer may designate, by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Every telegraph company doing business in this State shall at the time and in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, make report of the entire receipts of said company within this State, and pay to the Public Treasurer two per centum [illegible] each three months, and in [illegible] of such report or [illegible] the company shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected [illegible] as the Public Treasurer shall designate, by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Whenever the seal of the State, of the treasury department, a notary public, or other public officer, except Clerks of Superior Courts, required by law to keep a seal, shall be affixed to any paper except as hereinafter excepted, the tax shall be as follows, to be paid by the party applying for the same: For the seal of the State, one dollar, to be collected and paid in the treasury by the Private Secretary of the Governor; for the seal of the State Department, fifty cents, to be collected by the Secretary of State, and paid by him in the treasury; for the seal of the Public Treasurer, to be collected by him and accounted for as other public moneys, fifty cents; for the seal of the Supreme Court, fifty cents, to be collected by the clerk and paid by him in the treasury; and for the seal of a notary public or other public officer, twenty-five cents, to be collected and paid over by the said officers to the sheriff of the county where such seal is kept. Said officers shall keep an account of the number of times their seals may be used, and shall deliver to the proper officer a sworn statement thereof. Whenever a scroll is used in the absence of a seal by any of said officers, the said tax shall be on scroll: seals affixed for the use of any county or State or other government, or used on the commission of officers in the militia, justices of the peace or any public officer not having a salary, or under the pension law, or upon any process of court, shall be exempt from taxation. The officers collecting the seals may retain as compensation five per centum. Any person receiving taxes under this section, and wilfully refusing or neglecting to pay the same as required, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the State prison, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. On each marriage license, fifty cents, and on each marriage contract, mortgage deed, and deed in trust to secure creditors, where amount secured exceeds three hundred dollars, there shall be a tax of one dollar. The tax on marriage license shall be paid to the register of deeds when he issues the license, and the tax on the deeds to the judge of probate of the county in which the instrument is admitted to registration; but if in two or more counties, then in the county in which it is first registered. It shall be the duty of the judge of probate and register of deeds to render annually to the sheriffs during the second week in the month of September, sworn statements in detail of the taxes received by them respectively under this section, and at the same time pay him the money thus received, less five per centum commissions, and thereupon the sheriff shall file the statement of the judge of probate with the register of deeds, and that of the latter with the clerk of the Superior Court: *Provided*, That mortgage deeds and deeds in trust made to secure amounts not exceeding $500 shall not be subject to any tax under this section: *Provided*, That mortgage deeds, deeds in trust or other conveyances made to secure agricultural advancements shall not be subject to any tax under this section.

Sec. 5. On every charter of incorporation of any company granted by the General Assembly other than those for charity, benevolence or literature, or for religious purposes, where the corporation had power to become incorporate under the provisions of any general law, whether originally granted by the General Assembly or secured by letters patent or otherwise, there shall be a tax of twenty-five dollars paid directly to the Public Treasurer. No company shall be organized under such special act of incorporation, without obtaining a certified copy of such act from the Secretary of State, which shall be filed in the office of the said Secretary.

Sec. 6. Whenever any officer receives or collects a fine, penalty or forfeiture in behalf of the State, he shall within thirty days after such reception or collection pay over and account for the same to the clerk of the Superior Court, who shall forward such fine, penalty or forfeiture to the Treasurer of the Board of Education for the benefit of the fund for common schools.

Sec. 7. Any officer convicted of violating the preceding section shall be guilty of embezzlement, and may be punished not exceeding five years in the State prison, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. All laws imposing taxes the subjects of which are revised in this act, and so much of chapter 27 of Battle's Revisal, as requires fines, forfeitures and penalties to be paid to the county treasurer are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this repeal shall not extend to the provisions of any law, so far as they relate to the taxes listed or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due previous to the ratification of this act.

Sec. 9. All laws requiring taxes to be levied by the county commissioners on the first Monday in February of each year, are hereby repealed.

Sec 10. That the Auditor of this State shall not make or cause to be made any headings or blanks to, or on the forms, which he is required to supply to the several counties of the State, other than such as are required and as are indispensably necessary under the provisions of this act, nor shall any taxes be levied directly or indirectly to the said Auditor, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding, and if the Auditor shall be guilty of any violation of this Section, he shall, on conviction, be punished in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

For the Journal.

Rev. S. Henry Bell, of Brunswick, Georgia.

Our people are proverbial for neglecting native, modest merit, and genuine home talent. While nauseating ignorance, under the false glare of brazen impudence and bold arrogance, so generally captivates the ignorant masses, it is sure that talented North Carolinians are not justly appreciated until they have taken up their abode in other States. The case of this modest, talented, son of New Hanover is no exception to this common estimate in North Carlina. He is now the beloved, as well as able and eloquent Pastor of the new and elegant Presbyterian church in the flourishing town of Brunswick, Georgia. Born, raised, and partly educated in the beautiful little town of Lillington, in New Hanover county, he graduated a few years since, with high distinctions at Davidson College. He then pursued a successful course of theological studies for three years at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C. In December last, he was installed as Pastor of the church aforesaid, and now preaches to a large and increasing congregation there, with marked acceptability and success. Besides, he wields a graceful and effective pen as religious editor of the *Weekly Seaport Appeal*, published at Brunswick. He is a popular and rising young minister. Hereafter, when Lillington and the suffering, downtrodden county of New Hanover are asked for their jewels they can, with pride, point to him as one of their brightest and best. LILLINGTON.

Another African War.

The English settlement at Sierra Leone has cost the English government first to last about £5,000,000 in money and the lives of a large number of gallant soldiers and able administrators. It used to be said, "that Sierra Leone always had two governors, one going out alive and the other coming home dead;" and this ghastly extravagance does not do much injustice to the deadly and pestiferous climate of the colony. The colony was founded in 1787 "for the suppression of the slave trade and the elevation of the negro." The slave trade has been suppressed by causes with which Sierra Leone had nothing whatever to do; but eighty-seven years of pious and philanthropic labor among the negroes have not resulted in their elevation. On the contrary, some of them seem to grow steadily, if unsteadily, worse; and they have recently been indulging in exploits which threaten to result in even a more "equivocal and entangling" war than the one which has just been brought to a close in Ashantee. One of the tribes whose elevation was sought by the establishment of the Sierra Leone colony are the Kossohs, a warlike and brave race. Their king offered to send some of his soldiers to aid Sir Garnet Wolseley; the offer was accepted with thanks; the men were duly forwarded, and are now with Sir Garnet in Ashantee. The king was paid for the loan of his men, and was supposed to be quite satisfied with his bargain. But the other day, either out of sheer "cussedness" or by reason of some grudge, he suddenly made an inroad into the British settlement of Sherboro, burned and plundered a town called Mannoe, and carried off all the inhabitants—negroes—into slavery. He then sent word to the British commandant that he would return the captives upon the payment of an adequate ransom; but as this is not the way England does business, he was informed that unless he sent the prisoners home and made compensation for their town he would be chastised. To this he retarted, "Come and take me," and thus here is the probable beginning of another African war. Nor was this all; for a few days afterwards the British commandant, happening to be at Free Town, went across the river with three other Englishmen to enjoy a few days shooting. Shooting in plenty they had—but it was in being shot at, for on the second night, the house which they occupied was attacked by two hundred armed men of the Shoosoo tribe. The commandant and one of his friends were wounded, the other two were badly beaten; their arms were taken from them, and they escaped with difficulty with their lives. This little escapade occurred within four miles of the government house and in British territory. It would seem as if eighty-seven years of missionary effort and £8,000,000 should have produced a more perceptible progress in the civilization of Africa than these facts indicate.—*New York World.*

According to Pliny, fire was a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians, and when a celebrated astronomer showed it to them they were absolutely in raptures. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations acknowledge that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mola, Plutarch and other ancient writers speak of nations who, at the time when they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the desert in one of their islands. At first they thought it was some kind of animal that fixed to and fed upon wood.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Social and Political Condition of the Capital—The Blind Man Eloquent—North Carolina Delegation, especially the Member from the Third Congressional District—Franking Privilege—Some Useful Suggestions to Persons Wanting Documents from their Members—Not to be Neglected—National Finances—The Government without any Policy—Violated Pledges and Promises—The Prospects before Us—Why are Greenbacks like the Jews—Senator Benton—Words of Wisdom.

Editors Daily Journal;

WASHINGTON, D. C., feb. 21.

Lenten season is upon the gaities and enjoyments of the Capital, for a time; but still this city presents much to interest and attract. Here is congregated much of intellect, wealth, wit and beauty, not only of our country, but of other nations. At this season Washington is the Long Branch and Saratoga of the country. During the day, the galleries of art, the curiosities of the Patent offices, the Smithsonian treasures, and floral displays of the Agricultural Department invite and charm the senses, while the animated debates of Congress on the important questions that agitate the country, deeply interest every visitor at the National Metropolis. And every evening, lectures on scientific and literary subjects, receptions, concerts, and the theatre and opera, are offered to the learned, gay and fashionable. Last night we were entertained with a lecture by Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," upon the invitation of the President and members of Congress, on the "Life and Character of Aaron Burr"—and the audience were much charmed by its lessons so eloquently inforced, and so graphically described. The daily debates in Congress attract crowds of patient and appreciative auditors. I was present on Monday last (16th) when on a resolution offered by Judge Kelly, proposing that the members should commemorate the assembling of the delegates from the several provinces and colonies of North America on the 5th September, 1774, by assembling on the next anniversary (just a century) at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia. To this proposition your representative, Hon. A. M. Waddell, made a happy and brilliant response. He alluded to the past, that when our fathers fought for true liberty in the days of the revolution, that the best blood of the sons of our State had been poured out freely on the soil of Pennsylvania—that in her borders the lives of our Nash, Irwin and others had been offered up to the sacred cause of freedom. Modest and unobtrusive as North Carolina is, her sons are not intrusive, and such events were not blazoned to the world. Long before the tea was thrown overboard by the distinguished citizens of Boston, the sons of North Carolina had, in open day, seized the Stamp Master of Royalty, destroyed his stamps, and compelled the Governor to leave the country. Her sons at Mecklenburg had openly declared for independence long before the States assembled in Congress. He hoped that this meeting would occur on the 5th September next—its tendency was for good—to calm down the angry feelings engendered by cruel fortune, and restore that patriotism, which though repressed, still welled up perpetually in every American heart.

Colonel Waddell seems to be a general favorite, and, although he was well abused for his vote on the salary bill last session, every one now says that he showed "the ring of the true metal" when he voted against the repeal; for if he had, he would have acknowledged that he done wrong in the first instance. In politics, an error is as bad as a crime. We like pluck, even if in error.

Your member from the Raleigh District, Hon. W. A. Smith, is winning notoriety, if not fame. His recent letter to the Legislature of your State is quite unique in its style and of the Brownlow order of political warfare. Judging from this, one would suppose that he was rather a rough customer, something of the style of John Randolph's description of his colleague, Mr. Sheff, "A butcher's knife whetted on a brick-bat."

The member from Salisbury District, Col. Robbins, "flashed his maiden sword" on the civil rights bill in the House, and but such stalwart blows that from this or some other cause, the bill has gone "where the woodbine twineth."

General Vance, from the Eighth District, has made a good impression in Congress. He has been bold and decisive; as we already have said, we like pluck.

Judge Merrimon, one of your Senators, has made several speeches recently, especially on the currency, on the 21st ult. This question, as we will show directly, is much agitated in Congress. Judge M.'s effort was well received, but in advocating specie basis with one hand and expansion of the circulation with the other, it was taking both sides of the creek. His colleague, General Ransom, enjoys the regard and respect of his compeers. Some think that as he has not occupied the Senate with any set speech, that he has no taste or talent in that line. But he only abides his time. The remark of Fielding is probably worth attention, that "a man talks generally better when he knows what he is talking about."

The House was engaged all yesterday on the question of franking public documents. Whatever may be the opinion as to franking generally, for it was a power most rankly abused, yet an immense mass of information is withheld from the people. In the opinion of members (Tyner and others) the abolition of the franking privilege had not increased the revenues of the post office department. The printing of public documents cost the people $875,000 exclusive of the printing for Congress, which amounts to as much more. All this is wasted, unless some measure is adopted to distribute these valuable documents. Each member would willingly send them out to the people, but cannot afford to do so. Let me give you an accurate list of the postage. The postage on President's Message and Documents is about 50 cents; same on Agricultural Reports; on Census, $1 10; Coast Survey, 76 cents; Diseases of Cattle, 50 cents; Educational Report, 38 cents; Globe, $1; Ku-Klux testimony, No. 1 to 13, about $1; Land Office Report, 30 cents; Medical and Surgical Journal of the War, $3 00. New York Custom House frauds $1 20, Report of the Secretary of War $2 16. Secretary of the Navy 24 cents; Secretary of State, 25 cents. This list is official, and is given to your readers, so they may know the cost where a member has 500 copies of a work; say the Census; to send them out would cost for stamps alone, more than $550. Now this is taxing the patriotic, but perhaps, poor and patient representative too heavily. Allow a suggestion to your friends, when they want a document of value, and write to their member, enclose enough stamps to pay for it. To each individual the expense is small, but to the member the loss is heavy; if he attempts to send, as he would wish, to all alike.

As in your Legislature, so with Congress, the finances of the nation is the absorbing question. Every one sees the skeleton staring him in the face of great pressure, public repudiation, and personal bankruptcy. The nation, bound and bleeding, turn their anxious eyes to the Government for relief. The Republican party have the unquestioned control of every branch of the Government. They have the President, a majority of 50 in the Senate, and more than 100 in the House; and yet the most astute and able of the leaders are at fault. Mr. Conkling said on yesterday to the Senate that "nothing could be more suggestive of the weakness of their whole proceedings than the hap-hazard manner in which the Senate has acted." Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House showed by facts and figures the head long speed the Government was rushing to repudiation and ruin, and that one of three things must be done: increase the taxes; reduce the expenses, or create loans. Like panic-stricken sailors in a heavy storm, the party seems paralyzed; and under this stunning sensation has no fixed policy of design, and no concert of action. While some of the leaders (as Ferry, in the Senate, and Garfield, in the House) advocate an expansion of the currency, others, (as Morrill, of Vermont, and Conkling), denounce it as a system "to launch the nation upon a sea without shore or bottom;" while some, as the late Secretary of the Treasury, (Boutwell) drifts along, opposing expansion or contraction, or a return to specie payments. As a party, the Republicans are solemnly pledged to this latter course, a return to specie payments. General Grant in his inaugural address, declared to the nation that "a return to specie payment must be provided for." The exigencies of the times compelled the act of the 25th of February 1862, which made greenbacks a legal tender except for duties, and interest to be paid in coin. They were convertible into six-per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin. The intention of the party is not to be doubted, for the act of the 18th of March 1869 solemnly pledges the public faith for the payment of these *notes in coin* at the earliest possible moment. The Republican National Convention, presided over by Judge Settle, of your State, on the 5th of June 1872, declared that "our national currency shall be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments."

In a recent Convention held in Connecticut, the Republican party there declared that "no further increase of the currency is needed, and that Congress should secure the early resumption of specie payments." This policy so solemnly enacted, and so repeatedly enunciated, is openly gone back upon by Terry, Morton, Butler, and others; and they with the rest are floating around in vacillation and consternation. Can such leaders hold safely the reins of government? The principles solemnly laid down, are frequently violated, and the ship of State is drifting down to the fearful abyss of sorrow and suffering, while the people of the South are "groaning under burdens too grievous to be borne." As to expansion of the currency, the North do not want any more; they have a redundancy. Of the millions of circulation the North have more than their share, while the South has less. Before the war (1860) North Carolina had a banking capital of $7,218,503. She has now a banking capital only of $1,819,300, while her population in spite of the war, has increased from 992,622 in 1860 to 1,081,351 in 1870. We need more circulation, [illegible] it. It would be as wise in a parent to attempt to make a son of 20 years old, wear the same clothes that fitted him at 10.

What is then the prospect before us, time and a kind Providence only can reveal. The present prospect is to increase the National Bank circulation some 400,000,000. This will stop the fury of the present storm, but without providing for redemption in some solid form, it is only "treasuring up wrath against a day of wrath." When once an inflated paper currency becomes a fixed policy, then comes panic, suffering and ruin. Mr. Macon declared that "paper money could never be beat." It is offering a shadow for a substance—expecting [illegible] and receiving a stone. The greenback currency under act of 1862, already had failed to realize the expectations of its creation; and has fulfilled the witty prediction when issued. It is said that Mr. Lincoln once was asked "Why were Greenbacks like the Jews? He replied they are like the Jews, for they are the issue of Abraham, and have no Redeemer." When our nation leaves the sound principles of the Constitution to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," it has embarked in a perilous and unlawful course. I conclude this long and labored communication with an extract from a speech of Thomas H. Benton nearly forty years ago, in the Senate of the United States, which is replete with wisdom:

"One of the highest functions of money is to measure values. That is a function which paper cannot perform. The measure of value, must possess intrinsic value, and must itself be free from sudden variations of value. It must have a uniform and universal value. As well might we attempt to make a measure of length out of that which has no length; or a measure of weight out of that which has no weight, a measure of quantities out of that which has no capacity to hold any quantity, as [illegible] to make a measure out of that which has no intrinsic value. The precious metals alone can constitute a measure of values. Paper money can measure the value of nothing, not even itself. Its own value is eternally measured by its reaction [illegible] its convertibility into specie." SPECTATOR.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

FIRST DAY.

RALEIGH, Feb. 18.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, begun and held in the city of Raleigh on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1874, being the day and place appointed by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "an act to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Trustees of the University," ratified the 7th day of February, 1874.

On motion of Mr. Paul C. Cameron, of Orange, Hon. William A. Graham, of Orange, was called temporarily to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, W. L. Saunders, of New Hanover, was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

The certificate of the election of trustee was then read as follows and ordered to be filed:

[The names of the Trustees elected have been published by us in full, and we omit them now.]

The roll having been called, the following gentlemen were found to be present:

Louis Hilliard, of Pitt.
John E Dugger, of Warren.
W T Faircloth, of Wayne.
George Greene, of Craven.
W L Saunders, of New Hanover.
B F Grady, of Sampson.
Paul C Cameron, of Orange.
John Manning, of Chatham.
Kemp P Battle, of Wake.
Wm A Graham, of Orange.
John A Gilmer, of Guildford.
Jas A Graham of Alamance.
Walter L Steele, of Richmond.
Paul C. Means, of Cabarrus.

There being a quorum present the chairman declared the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina to be duly organized for the transaction of business.

Mr. Manning introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman *pro tem.* of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina to inform His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State, that said board of trustees is now in session according to law, and that it is the unanimous opinion of the board that the Governor of the State, for the time being, is *ex officio* president of said board. That the committee is further instructed to invite His Excellency to preside over the deliberation of the board.

The chair appointed under the resolution Messrs Manning and Faircloth to wait upon the Governor and present him with a copy thereof.

Mr. Steele moved that the board do now proceed to the division of the trustees into four classes in accordance with section 2, of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina."

The motion prevailed, and the trustees were divided by lot into four classes as follows:

The trustees designated by lot to constitute the first class and whose seats are to be vacated at the expiration of two years from December 1st, 1873, are:

Messrs Duncan C Winston, John A Moore, George Green, Jno E Dugger, R W Nixon, B F Grady, Kemp P Battle, Paul C Cameron, James A Graham, D S Reid, S H Walkup, Zebulon B Vance, E Hayne Davis, W Kelley Gibbs, J O Hicks and C D Smith.

The trustees designated by lot to constitute the second class whose seats are to be vacated at the expiration of four years from the 1st December, 1873, are:

Messrs C B Hassell, D M Carter, Wm H Day, Wm H Johnson, Forney George, W L Saunders, J H Thorp, S S Amis, J L Duesenbury, Lutus Frazier, Paul B Means, W J Ewing, C L Cook, Geo B Wetmore, D Coleman and W C Bowman.

The trustees designated by lot to constitute the third class whose seats are to be vacated at the expiration of six years from the 1st of December, 1873, are:

Messrs. Mills L. Eure, Louis Hilliard, Robt. B. Peebles, W. T. Faircloth, R. W. Millard, John McIver, John Manning, W. A. Graham, John A. Gilmer, John F. Hoke, M. S. Robbins, Archibald Purcell, G. H. Hamilton, J. F. Graves, John D. Hyman and W. L. Twitty.

The trustees designated by lot to constitute the fourth class, whose seats are to be vacated at the expiration of eight years from the first of December, 1873, are: Messrs. W. F. Martin, W. B. Shaw, J. DeB. Hooper, Benjamin S. Hardy, Neill McKay, T. D. McDowell, Jos. C. Davis, C. B. Sanders, H. C. Thomas, Jno. Kerr, Walter L. Steele, Jas. C. Marshall, Joseph Williams, R. L. Patterson, R. W. Jones, S. McD. Tate.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and in response to the resolution of the board, had received from His Excellency the following communication, which was read and, on motion of Mr. Grady, ordered to be spread upon the journal:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 18th, 1874.

To Hon. W. A. Graham and others:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of a resolution passed by a body purporting to be trustees of the University of North Carolina, inviting me, as Governor and *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees, to preside over the body now in session.

It would, I assure you, afford me pleasure to comply with your wishes and accept your invitation, were it not that I entertain a decided opinion that your body have not been constitutionally elected to the office you claim to hold and exercise. I am of opinion that the Legislature had no right, under the constitution, to elect trustees for the University, but that it is an executive function to nominate trustees and submit his nominations to the Senate for confirmation. Entertaining these views, and with great respect to you collectively and individually, I feel it my duty to decline your invitation and refuse to take any part in your deliberations.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your o'bt servant,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

Whereupon, Mr. Steele moved that the Hon. W. A. Graham be appointed President of the Board of Trustees. The motion prevailed and Mr. Graham was declared unanimously appointed President.

Mr. Battle presented the following communication from R. W. Lassiter, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the late Board of Trustees, which, together with the accompanying report, made in 1872, was read:

OXFORD, N. C., Feb. 16, 1874.

Kemp P. Battle, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg of you, if necessary, to record the enclosed report, and assure the Trustees that I am ready to turn over to them all the effects in my hands, and to make such further reports as may be required.

Hoping this reorganization may result in great good and that the University may become an honor to the State,

I am respectfully yours,
R. W. LASSITER.

Mr. Battle moved that Mr. Lassiter be requested to furnish to the Board any further information he may have in regard to the affairs of the University. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Manning, the Board took a recess until 3½ o'clock p. m.

3½ P. M., 18th February, 1874.

Present—Hon. W A Graham, President; Louis Hilliard, John E Dugger, W T Faircloth, George Green, W L Saunders, B F Grady, Paul C Cameron, K P Battle, Joseph A Amis, John A Gilmer, James A Graham, Walter L Steele and Paul B Means.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Secretary and Treasurer. The motion prevailed, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Board as the Executive Committee:

W A Graham, P C Cameron, K P Battle, John Manning, W L Saunders, W T Faircloth and John A Gilmer.

On motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, Feb. 19, 1874.

The Board met at 10 a. m. Present: W. A. Graham, President, P. C. Cameron, B. F. Grady, K. P. Battle, George Green, Walter L. Stale, John A. Gilmer, John E. Dugger, Wm. T. Faircloth, John Manning, Paul B. Means, J. S. Amis and W. L. Saunders.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there shall be an inquiry and report as to

1st. What property and effects belong to the University, setting forth (a) the number of acres of land adjoining the village of Chapel Hill, on which the college buildings are situated; (b) the number of college edifices, their dimensions and the material of which they are constructed, and the uses to which they are applied, including the number of rooms used for barrack accommodations; (c) the libraries and number of volumes in each, laboratory, cabinet of minerals, philosophical apparatus and museum, if any; (d) the number of professors' houses belonging to the institution, and extent of grounds attached, with outbuildings, &c.; (e) what funds are owned by the corporation proper in the form of debts due or choses in action; (f) what lands, other than the tract at Chapel Hill and professors' lots in the village, where such lands are situated, and an estimate of their value, and other property belonging to or claimed by the Board, so as to present a complete schedule of assets.

2d. What is the state of repair of the buildings and enclosures, and what sum will be required to fit them for use?

3rd. What debts are due from the corporation, to whom and what security has been given for the same, and in connection therewith, the present condition of any litigation pending thereon, and what prospect there may be of an early determination of the same and with what result?

4th. What is the condition of the agricultural college fund, which was paid into the hands of the Board of Trustees of the University? What was realized from the land scrip issued for this object? What use has been made of it, or any part of it? What remains, and how much such remainder has been disposed of or invested, and what interest has been yielded from it, if any?

Mr. Manning moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"That to carry out the foregoing resolutions, a committee of three shall be appointed by the President."

Mr. Gilmer moved to further amend the resolutions by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the secretary and treasurer be instructed to ascertain and report at the first meeting of both the executive committee and the board of trustees the most definite, certain and advantageous terms upon which the creditors of the University will compromise, adjust, fund or otherwise arrange their claims against the University.

The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Battle moved to further amend the resolutions by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized, upon receiving the report of the committee aforesaid, to contract for such repairs as they may deem necessary and may be within the means at their command.

The amendment prevailed, and the question recurring on their adoption, the resolutions, as amended were adopted.

Mr. Graham introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That a secretary and treasurer be appointed, and he is instructed to receive from the recent secretary and treasurer, all records, books of account, and other papers and money, with the evidences of titles to property belonging to the corporation, and to receipt for the same, and to [illegible] the account of said secretary and treasurer with the board.

That a committee of [illegible] be appointed to visit the seat of the University, inspect the buildings and other property there, and commit them to the care and supervision of some person or persons, who shall protect them from trespass or injury, till the further order of the board.

It being known, however, that there is a deficiency of means available for this purpose, to put the University into immediate operation as an institution of instruction,

Mr. Amis moved to fill the blank in the third resolution by inserting the word "three." The motion prevailed.

Mr. Battle moved to further amend the resolution by inserting after the word "members" the words "one of whom and the chairman of said committee shall be the president of the Board of Trustees." The motion prevailed.

The question then recurring on the adoption as amended, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Faircloth moved that when the board adjourns it will adjourn to meet on the [illegible] of April, 1874. The motion [illegible].

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary and treasurer be authorized to appoint attorneys in relation to property accruing from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of estates of deceased persons and to settle with any such as have made collections heretofore.

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed to inquire and report a proper mode of appeal to the public for donations in aid of the [illegible] means and tuition fees; and to this end, to offer to generous donors, inducements, by connecting their names with buildings, professorships, or other methods of appropriate distinction—and that said committee prepare accordingly, a circular letter, to be transmitted to the friends of liberal learning throughout the country.

That the members of this board deeply regret that from the brief time to intervene, and the present deficiency of funds, they cannot hope to open the University for the reception of students at the usual period in the ensuing summer, but they ardently hope, that in the course of another year, with the intervention of a session of the Legislature to see this noble institution, so long the pride and glory of the State, renovated and restored to its former usefulness and [illegible].

Mr. Manning moved to amend the second resolution by striking out the words "a committee of —— members be appointed," and insert the words "the committee ordered to be raised by the resolution just adopted be instructed."

The amendment prevailed.

The President announced the following committees:

Committee raised under the first resolution adopted by the board, viz: Messrs. W. L. Steele, P. C. Cameron and W. L. Saunders.

Committee raised on the second resolution adopted this morning, viz: Messrs. W. A. Graham, K. P. Battle and John Manning.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer be instructed to call upon N. W. Woodfin, Esq., at his convenience, to report to this board the state of the titles of the tract or tracts of land under his charge belonging to the board, where said lands are situated, the number of acres, and [illegible] of their value.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Means offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the board appoint a special committee to prepare and report to the board as soon as practicable, some feasible plan for organizing the University on the most improved system.

The resolution was adopted, and the president announced the following trustees as constituting the committee: Messrs. Paul B. Means, B. F. Grady, Z. B. Vance, W. F. Martin and Neill McKay.

On motion, the board adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

CONTINUATION OF THE AUTOPSY OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23—Night.

The second edition of the Medical Times, states that the autopsy of the Siamese twins was continued on Friday last, resulting in some important disclosures. It says: "On Friday the commission continued the autopsy upon the Siamese twins and made some important discoveries. They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by [illegible] vessels, were really one body, [illegible] tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table, they formed one mass. The so called 'band' of portal continuity was therefore, liver tissue. It will be remembered that 'the band' was [illegible] possess one or more [illegible]. When the liver [illegible] however, an upper hepatic pouch was found also proceeding from [illegible] so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, [illegible]. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal."

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

THE OUTLAWS.

The Last of the Gang Dead—Steve Lowrey Gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds—Killed Yesterday Morning at a Whiskey Camp while Playing the Banjo—The Body in Lumberton—Large Crowds Flocking Around the Court House—How Steve Looked in His Last Sleep—A Perfect Arsenal on His Body—The Reward Ordered to be Paid, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

fire, and retired. At the time they fired he was sitting in a chair with his face towards them, and had just handed his rifle to a boy who was standing near the chair, while he played on the banjo for the amusement of those around. A sudden opening of these in front of him gave the opportunity and they fired together, using two double and one single barreled shot guns. And even then they wounded a negro boy who stood near, one of the shot striking him on the forehead and running around his head, under the skin. Nothing but his thick skull saved him. Lowrey fell out of the chair and died almost instantly. ... spected the body. He was shot with the largest kind ... shot, called ... One shot entered the forehead, nearly over the centre of the right eyebrow, one on the right ... in the breast. ... your fingers to their utmost stretch and place the palm with its centre over the left nipple, ... have under the ... of the shot: under the ... thumb, one beyond ... and below the little finger, ... the last three being flesh wounds, the others nearly all of a fatal character, penetrating the lungs, ... gion just above ... of the heart. Either of the balls or shot in the face would have killed him, and at least three in the chest must have proved fatal.

The general appearance of the body was natural, but he seemed to be ... emaciated, probably from long and lonesome watchfulness; from his too free use of spirits; or, if we could suppose such a brute to have had any conscience remaining, from the ... lowings of conscience.

He leaves a wife and five children. Two brothers of his wife, Oxendines, are now lying out in the swamps, charged with murdering a man named Barney Locklear, some few weeks since. Thus has miserably perished the last and most blood-thirsty of the Lowrey gang, a man on whose soul murder was deeply stained, and who regarded the life of a fellow being, if he stood in the way of his passions, as of no more value than that of a brute. May our county never have his successor. It has been charged that he took the life of his brother, Henry Berry Lowrey, in a quarrel over the division of the spoils of the safe of Messrs. ... McLeod, of Lumberton. On this point now that ... dead ... I interviewed Rhoda Lowrey, who said that she was fully convinced that Stephen did not kill his brother, but that her husband was accidentally shot, as has been published heretofore.

At five o'clock yesterday evening the body of Stephen Lowrey was placed in a neat coffin and delivered by the Sheriff to his friends, who placed the coffin in a wagon and drove off. There was no train of mourners following him to his last resting place. Crowds of people thronged into the Court House during the day but I saw no tear shed over his body. Yet there was no lightness exhibited, but rather a feeling that stern justice had been meted out to him; that he had met a merited end.

Attempted Fratricide in Anson County.

William Crump attempted to kill his father, Woodson Crump, living in the upper part of Anson county, on Saturday last. William is a robust, well-grown young man, and his father is probably 48 or 50 years old and small in stature. William is a wild and not very "bright" boy, in fact has generally been regarded as insane. When drinking he is very troublesome. His father spoke to him on this occasion with some warmth about some domestic matter, when William drew a knife and cut two ugly gashes in his throat, and thinking he had killed him, escaped and has not since been captured. Woodson Crump's condition is precarious, the physicians being doubtful as to the result. The family is one of high respectability.

The Municipality of Lilesville.

Lilesville having been incorporated by act of the late Legislature, held an election on Tuesday for town officers, with the following result:

Mayor.—E. R. Liles,

Commissioners.—W. J. Cox, H. ... son, Dr. W. H. Battle.

Constable.—Jo. J. Jowers.

A Washington correspondent has something to say about President Grant's real estate speculations which ought to ... He says $22,000 for his house ... in Washington, and the ... estate ... his three residences on the St. Louis farm, at the seashore at Long Branch and in Washington. He will retire from public life in very comfortable circumstances. He has ... entered the army in 1861, one of the ... est of men, and in this respect ...

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill permitting a suit against a railroad to be brought in any county through which the road runs, and thereby relieving the public from the necessity imposed by the old law of going to the counts in the county where its offices were situated.

The Gad's Hill Robbers—Their Route and Destination.

From a gentleman of Salem, Dent county, in this State, who was in this city yesterday, the following interesting particulars were learned of the movements of the Gad's Hill robbers immediately after the robbery.

On the first day of February five men stopped at the residence of Widow Cook, on Currant river, one mile above Carpentersville. They were all well mounted and led a horse without rider. Four of the men were six-footers, and two of them apparently brothers, being very much alike both in form and face. The fifth man was low and heavy set. They left about four o'clock on Monday morning.

The next day eleven men rode up to Widow Cook's in pursuit of the five, having tracked them from Gad's Hill, a distance of sixty miles. At Licking, about sixteen miles further west, four of the eleven gave up the pursuit and returned. When last seen the five were at Mr. Payne's, on Big Pines, in Texas, going in the direction of Hartsville, in Wright county. All along the route they are reported to have conducted themselves as gentlemen, paying for everything they got. They had a map and compass to direct their route, avoiding roads and keeping to the hills as much as possible. They were heavily armed, each having three revolvers. At Widow Cook's they recapped their arms, and in traveling went two abreast about one hundred yards apart, the odd man leading the horse in the rear.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

From our Traveling Correspondent—Some more Particulars of Stephen Lowrey's Death.

[illegible]

... which they fired, but so ... were around the fire and ... they thought it best not to

Hottentots Gathering Buchu.—Helmbold's Extract has become almost a historical picture. The great consumption of Dr. Helmbold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and all diseases of the urinary organs, either in male or female, there has never been a remedy equal to Helmbold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere trash. Helmbold's is the old reliable standard remedy.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

Agricultural Evils and How to Remedy Them.

The following paper has been approved by the National Grange, and recommended to be published:

The undersigned, ... of the Cotton States in the National Grange, beg leave to ... to the Patrons of Husbandry ... the growing section of the Cotton the following suggestions ... believe to be ...

During the past seven years ... the world ... prosperity ... who has ... planter have been ... tempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means of supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such ... producing such results must ... lead to bankruptcy and ruin. We ... inquire into the cause of ... and, if possible, present a ... Has it been ... supply of cotton has exceeded ... Statistics do not show this fact. ...

[illegible]

During the past year ... Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by the grasshopper, which ... swept their fields like a fire and destroyed every vestige of vegetation.

Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. ... total failure of the ... from the worms, from drouth, or from any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, we have not the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamity? Depend upon it, our wisest and safest policy is ... Is there a farm in the South ... which this cannot be done, ... We believe there is not, ...

[illegible]

... Patrons of the ... An equally ... husbandry ... Patrons of the ...

D. Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina, Member Executive Committee National Grange.

W. H. Chambers, Master Alabama State Grange.

A. J. Vaughan, Master Mississippi State Grange.

... Master Florida State Grange.

J. T. Jones, Master Arkansas State Grange.

H. W. L. Lewis, Master Louisiana State Grange.

... J. Smith, Master Georgia State Grange.

... State Grange.

Columbus Mills, Master North Carolina State Grange.

Don't Kill the Teeth with mineral dentifrices. ... perfect, ... Fragrant Sozodont.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.—... Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy ... This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. ... standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

... N. Y. ... with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who ... imitate Dr. Pierce's famous Medicines, ... advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. ...

Obscure Diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the age of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic ... kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs. ... of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

AND

SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WEEK ENDING ...

February 25, ...

COMMERCIAL ... has been ... week ... Holiday ... advices ... any material ... the money ... or rather the prospect ... Washington ... the currency question ... of the vicious system ... and at ... the following money article from the *New York ...* ...

[illegible]

... ing ... To the ...

[illegible]

... and ... in this ... keeping ... prints ... ground. ... the ... Spring ... in our local market for the past week. The ... has been large but the deposits at the Banks ... amount drawn ... working ...

The ... ending ...

COTTON.—In this ... been ... market ... good grades ... wanted ... tendency is in ... favor. The future of prices ... present. ... go higher, ... present quotations ... the New York ... cotton to receive in March and April ... arranged to receive it in May and ... hopes of an early improvement ... prices are being ...

... ceipts at our port for the week ... Friday, 100 bales; Saturday, ... Monday ... bales; Tuesday, 78 bales; Wednesday, 122 bales; Thursday, 139 bales. Total ... for last week. The sales for the week foot up 592 bales at figures ranging from 10 to 14½ cents ℔ lb.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 116,322 bales, against 130,811 bales last week, 145,657 bales the previous week and 170,672 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 2,798,048 bales, against ... the same period ... showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 317,528 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 97,439 bales, of which 59,... were to Great Britain, 13,121 to France, ... 23,987 to the ... ...

... 32,000 bales. The following ... official quotations ...

Low Ordinary			
Ordinary	...		
Good Ordinary	...	11	
Strict Good Ordinary	...	11	
Low Middling	...	11	
Strict Low Middling	...	11	
Middling	...	11	
Strict Middling	...	15	

ROSIN.—A ... has been done in ... past week, but the ... in ... the lower grades, ... the ...

[illegible]

The receipts for the week ... for last week show a decrease of ... bbls. The stock in yard as last taken was 20,371 bbls against 15,123 bbls for

last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Sales	Hard	Yellow	Virgin
Friday	...	$2 20	$3 20	
Do	500	2 10	3 10	
Do	1,000	2 00	3 00	
Saturday	1,230	2 00	3 00	
Monday	500	2 00	3 00	
Tuesday	300	2 00	3 00	
Do	...	...	...	
Wednesday	...	...	...	
Thursday	...	...	...	

[illegible]

Navassa Guano Co ... 100 00

Rosin ... per bbl	...	...	...	1 20
...	...	...	...	70
Peanuts ... per bush	...	...	...	2 00
...	...	...	...	10
Lumber ...	00 a	00	0 00	a 12 00

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

New York, February 25—Noon.—Stocks dull. Money—4 per cent. Gold 112½. Sterling Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4 88. Government Securities dull and lower. State bonds ...

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 473 bales; uplands ... cents; Orleans 16 ... cents. Flour ... heavy. Wheat dull and lower. Corn ... and heavy. Pork firm at ... Lard heavy, steam 9 ... cents. Spirits turpentine quiet at 48 to 48½ ... Rosin steady at $2 45 to $2 50 ... Freights steady.

Futures opened as follows: March, ... April, 15 9-16 to ... 16 ... cents; ...

Financial.

New York, February 25—6 P. M.—Money freely offered at 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange heavy and lower at ... Gold 112⅛ to 112¼. Government Securities active and lower.—State Bonds nominal, except Tennessees, which are lower.

Commercial.

Cotton steady with sales of 2,173 bales ... 16¼ cents ℔ lb.—Southern flour dull and declining—common to fair extra $6 65 to $7 60.—... to 90 cents. Wheat dull ... lower at $1 47 to $1 52 ... Corn quiet and in buyers' favor ... 74 to 78 cents for common ... new western. Rice unchanged ... Pork firmer—new $15 75. Beef ... Lard heavy at 9 3-16 ... more active at 7 13-16 ... Spirits turpentine quiet at 38 ... Rosin steady at $2 50.

... receipts 1,257 bales; ... futures closed ... with sales of 35,800 bales as follows: March, 15 1-16 cents bid; April, 15 11-16 cents; May, 16¼ cents; ... 16 23-32 cents; July, 17 1-16 ...

..., Feb. 25—6 P. M.—... receipts 670 bales.

..., February 25—6 P. M.—Cotton—demand good; middling 14½ cents; ... receipts 828 bales; sales ...

..., Feb. 25—6 P. M.—... receipts 1,285 bales; ... Great Britain 2,075 bales; ...

..., Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton ... offerings light, and demand ...—low middling 14½ to 14¾ ... exports 1,374 bales; shipments ...

..., Feb. 25—6 P. M.—Cotton ... middling 15½ cents; ... good ordinary ... receipts 621 bales; ... sales ...

[illegible]

MARKETS—By Cable.

..., Feb. 25—Noon.—Cotton ... sales 12,000 bales ... 2,000 for speculation ... Orleans, nothing ... shipped January ... quiet. ...

[illegible]

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr S V W Simmons, Williams (3 days) New York, Harriss & Howell.

Gr Barque Prince Adelbert, Riemer, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Island, (41 days) E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall.

Feb. 20—Schr Talumah, Harding, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Feb. 21—Schr Edward E Rackett, Asmus, San Domingo (6 days) fruit, Master.

Schr Mary E Van Cleaf, Thorndike, Rockport, Me. (17 days) Worth & Worth, with 196 bbls lime and 405 bales hay.

Nor Brig Ara, Asachsen, (58 days) Bristol, R E Heide.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Agile, Roberts, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Fairfield, Fulford, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Jennie M. Vandervoust, Roberts, Wysocking, DeRosset & Co.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son, with 2,825 bushels corn.

Schr T M Thomas, Thomas, Middleton, B F Mitchell & Co., with 1,025 bushels corn.

CLEARED.

German Brig Seevogel, Langhenreich, Stettin, Willard Bros.

Costa Rican Brig Oliver, Llorca, Havana, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Lizzie Carr, Wall, Savannah, G G Barker & Co.

Feby 20—Schr John Slasman, Adams, New York, Harriss & Howell.

German Barque Erlkonig, Liverpool, Sprunt & Hinson.

Feb. 23—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Ernst, Erdmann, Glasgow, Williams & Murchison.

Feb 24—Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—72,962 shingles, 559 bales cotton, 28 do. yarn, 10 do. rags and paper, 234 bbls. rosin, 139 do. crude turpentine, 117 do. tar, 90 casks spirits turpentine, 160 bushels pea nuts, 38 cases boots and shoes, 23 empty ale kegs, 6 bbls. steel, 12 pkgs. mdze.

New York—Schr John Slasman—250,000 shingles, 1,437 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley—723 bbls. rosin, 85 bales cotton, 10 bbls. pitch, 27,736 feet lumber, 12 empty bbls.

New York—Schr. Ben—148 bales cotton, 290 bbls tar, 1,300 do rosin, 191 casks spirits turpentine.

FOREIGN.

Stettin, Prussia—Gr Brig Seevogel, 2,331 bbls rosin.

Havana, Cuba—Costa Rican Brig Oliver—3,830 cypress railroad cross ties, 50 bbls tar.

Liverpool—Ger Barque Erlkonig—779 bales cotton, 1,100 bbls rosin.

Glasgow, Scotland—German Barque Ernst—1,450 bbls. rosin, 300 casks spirits turpentine.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., February 25, 1874

Remarks.—We respectfully ask Consignees, Consuls, Captains and others, to notify us of any change of vessels while in port.

BRIGS.

[illegible]

BARQUES.

[illegible]

BARQUENTINE.

Nor ..., ..., ..., R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

[illegible]

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

LONDON. LIVERPOOL. BREMERHAVEN. CRONSTADT. AMSTERDAM. GEESTEMUNDE. BRISTOL. BRIDGEWATER. BERMUDA. DEAL. MARSEILLES. EXETER. DUBLIN.

[illegible]

Imitators and their Schemes ... Helmbold's Buchu ...

... Dyspepsia, ... Spirits and ... Hostetter's ... as a ... stomachic tonic for patients recovering from ... sickness, it has no equal. ... prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w

... rough skin, pimples, ... and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 4w

Victims of Obscure Diseases, ... Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu ... to ... Dr. Helmbold's ... Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company.

THE following order was made at January Term, 1874, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county:

It is ordered and adjudged that the time allowed for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to present them for payment, to extend them to the first day of April, 1874, and it is ordered that the Receiver, C. H. Roberts, advertise for the holders of said Bonds to present them for payment to the said C. H. Roberts, at the First National Bank of Wilmington, in the city of Wilmington and State of North Carolina, on or before the said 1st day of April, 1874, and upon failure to present them within the time prescribed, the holders of said Bonds be excluded from the benefits of the Judgement and decree in this action.

And it is ordered that the said Receiver pay to the holders of said Bonds the amount heretofore ordered to be due on said Bonds. I hereby give notice to the holders of such Bonds to present them to me for payment according to the terms of the said order, at the place and within the time above set forth.

C. H. ROBERTS,
Receiver.

ARRINGTON'S

Celebrated Game Fowls.

I STILL KEEP on hand a number of these renowned Game Fowls of various breeds and colors; fine, game and handsome plumage, imported and propagated by my father, the late N. W. Arrington. I can produce hundreds of the best testimonials, but will simply refer you to one of our leading sportsmen, Col. Thos. G. Bacon, of Edgefield, S. C., and one of our leading southern statesman, a great amateur of fine stock, Gen. M. W. Ransom, of Weldon, N. C.

I ship by express in neat, light cages. Price, ... each for Cocks and $4 each for Hens.

Address J. G. ARRINGTON, Hilliardston, Nash County, N. C.

GASTON HOUSE.

FRONT ST., between CHESTNUT AND MULBERRY.

HAVING RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE above commodious building, I have fitted it up very carefully for the accommodation of boarders.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me at the Farmer's House, I solicit a continuance of the same, promising to use every exertion for the comfort of my guests.

Mrs. E. A. CILLICAN.
Proprietress.

Wagons, Wagons,

Five 1-horse Turpentine Wagons.
Ten 2 horse " "
Ten 1-horse " "

For Sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Spirit Casks, Spirit Casks.

800 No. 1 Selected

SECOND HAND SPIRIT CASKS,

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

... Hogsheads and ... Barrels, N. O. Cuba.
... S. H. Molasses
... Barrels ... Fleece Syrup.

FOR SALE BY

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Molasses—Sugar—Coffee—Pork.

[illegible]

Horse Shoes. Mule Shoes.

[illegible]

PAIN-KILLER!

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer

HAS BEEN ...

[illegible]

Beware of Imitations.

The Pain-Killer is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and foreign countries.

Prices—25 cts, 50 cts and $1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
No. ... Street, Providence, R. I.

Compressed Bungs.

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES

on hand and for sale at low prices.

KERCHNER & CO.

OBSTACLES TO MARRAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the ... Abuses in early life. ... Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free ... Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For sale by all druggists.

Green and Black Teas,

... pounds

For Family Use,

... AT SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

CHAS. D. MYERS, & CO.,
5 and 7 Front street.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

A gentleman in Mecklenburg expects to work 40 German emigrants on this year's crop.

The store and merchandise of Mr. Joseph Roberts, near Goldsboro, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

The Raleigh News says: Our yesterday's issue stated that the amount sued for by Col. A. W. Shaffer, in State warrants, was $24.000. The types lied; we wrote it $2,400, but the exact amount was $2,490.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We learn that the barn and several outhouses belonging to John A. Bain, in High Point, were destroyed by fire last night. Several cattle were burned in the flames. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Salem Press says: We take pleasure in announcing to the friends of the Reading Club that Seaton Gales, Esq., of Raleigh, has consented to deliver one of his popular lectures in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy, on Friday evening, the 27th inst.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: It is rumored that Governor Vance was in Raleigh last week for the purpose of either leasing one of the papers in that city or to make arrangements for starting a new one. It also stated that the Charlotte Daily Observer it is to be removed to Raleigh.

The Tarboro Enquirer Southerner says: We learn, just as we were going to press, that Dr. John W. Moore, of Williamston, committed suicide on Wednesday by morphine. Though usually a temperate man it is supposed that he was suffering from a temporary aberration of mind from the use of liquor at the time the fatal deed was committed.

The New York Tribune, says: "Dr. Edward Warren, the American surgeon who recently entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, has been made Chief Surgeon of the Staff, and has been decorated with the grade of Bey for a surgical operation, by which the life of the Minister of War was saved after it had been despaired of by all the leading doctors of Cairo."

The Fayetteville Presbyterian says: We learn that Dr. B. W. Robinson of our town, has by a successful surgical operation, removed an annoying tumor from the face of Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy, wife of Mr. David Murphy of Rockfish. The wound is healing and the probability is that no perceptible scar or mark will be left. Dr. Robinson evinced a great deal of scientific skill and judgment in the operation.

The Charlotte Observer says: We regret to learn that our distinguished townsman, Gov. Vance, is detained at Weldon by sickness. A gentleman who was present at Baltimore the night Gov. Vance lectured there, says the hall was crowded until there was barely standing room, and there were at least 500 persons at the door, unable to gain admittance; that the lecture was one of Gov. Vance's finest productions, and met with the wildest applause and laughter.

The Reidsville Record says: We have just heard of a singular outrage perpetrated upon the body of a woman living about four miles north of Leaksville by persons in disguise. It seems that her conduct had incurred, for her boldness and jealousy of other women in the neighborhood; and on the night in question two women, disguised as men, went to her house and forcing an entrance, beat her fearfully with rods, and then poured melted tar upon her lower limbs. Having done this, they threw down the chimney. Suspicion rests upon the injured wives of two neighboring farmers.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: The other day we saw some mammoth cabbages, round, perfect and solid, raised and sold in market by G. W. Lawrence, Esq., which will compare favorably with the finest we have seen brought here from the North. Mr. L. is a granger, and devotes his best energies to his vocation, carrying on his truck farm with fertilizers entirely of his own make. Mr. Lawrence is also commencing the culture of fish a growing and important interest and hopes to show soon, in successful operation, an enterprise never before attempted in this section.

The Salisbury Watchman says: It is reported here that a white lady, a Miss Lingle, was raped in the neighborhood of Organ Church, Rowan, last Friday, by some fiend yet unknown. Miss Lingle was returning from a visit to a neighbor's house when she was attacked from the roadside by a white man whom she had never before seen. The wretch seized her when a struggle ensued which lasted until the poor girl was exhausted. We hear that the girl's clothes were badly torn and herself badly bruised and choked. The country around has been searched, but the miscreant has not yet been apprehended.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: Charlie Vickers, a son of Riley Vickers, who lives about half a mile from town, had the misfortune to loose one of his eyes last Sunday. He in company with several boys were out birding with bows and arrows. They had surrounded a brush-heap, in which they had found some birds, and as the birds would fly out they would shoot at them. An arrow missed its mark and struck young Vickers in the eye, penetrating the ball, and in endeavoring to extricate the arrow he pulled the ball out. This is a sad misfortune and we sympathize deeply with the young man.

The Newbern Times says: At about 1 o'clock last night the fire-alarm bell struck the signal, and rushing out into the street we found a fire of increasing magnitude raging in the neighborhood of the People's Market. The fire is supposed to have originated in Perry's warehouse at the foot of the Market dock, which was entirely destroyed, together with its contents, cotton, merchandise and other articles of value, and which was set on fire from the outside, and it is thought by an incendiary. The fire next caught the adjoining building, Stanley's granary, enveloping it in smoke and flame, so that it was beyond the reach of human endeavor to save it. Next adjoining the granary was a small saloon which the firemen, by a great effort, while it was yet on fire, dismantled and tore down, thereby helping to save the next building. At this position, Duncan's store, which caught on fire in several places and by the strenuous efforts of the firemen was extinguished, the advance of the fire-fiend was stayed and the flames entirely subdued.

At the foot of the warehouse wharf was lying the steamers Gary and Hackensack within a few feet of the fire and but for their timely removal out into the stream would have been placed in imminent danger. The market dock was crowded with various crafts which luckily escaped any injury from the fire. The buildings contained cotton and other combustibles tending to make the fire burn with redoubted fury, and hastening their destruction. It is estimated that about eighty bales of cotton were either damaged or destroyed, besides many other articles of value. The loss sustained was something over $11,000. We regret to learn that the editor of the Republic-Courier was seriously burned.

The Ice Crop.

There is a prospect of a short ice crop and a consequent advance in prices. Until the thaw of the past few days, there was still a fair chance of a good crop, but the prospect appears now to be somewhat slim. At any rate the quality of the ice will be badly damaged. The Courier says that an advance from 30 to 40 cents a hundred weight for the coming season is not improbable, as the three companies which mainly furnish the local trade of the city require about 200,000 tons annually, of which amount only 100,000 to 125,000 tons has yet been secured from the regular sources of supply. The Boston Ice Company uses each year about 125,000 tons, which is cut on Quannapowit Lake, Horn Pond and Fresh Pond. Week before last it had stored about 800 tons, and resumed work on the fourth. The Citizen's Ice Company housed about 30,000 tons early in the season, its business requiring an aggregate of 64,000 tons. Of this amount 50,000 tons is obtained from Leech's Pond, at North Chelmsford, and the remainder is purchased from a dealer who cuts at Wellesley. The Union Ice Company, which was organized two years ago by a number of gentlemen in the wholesale fish business, and which supplies fish dealers almost exclusively, cuts about 20,000 tons annually at Wilmington. The Jamaica Pond Ice Company, which supplies Roxbury and a portion of the Neck, uses an average of 25,000 tons, and began work on the 5th instant on ten-inch ice, storing about 5,000 tons a day. The Highland Ice Company is also actively at work, and its houses are by this time nearly filled from the same source. In Walthom the ice men are cutting twelve inches in thickness from Charles River and some of the ponds near. For the export trade Jacob Hittinger cut at Fresh Pond last year nearly 10,000 tons, which, with the exception of a small amount for the retail trade, was shipped to coastwise ports. This year the storage capacity has been increased to 130,000 tons, and cutting was begun on Monday. Addison Gage & Co. have storage capacity for 125,000 tons; at Sandy Pond, Groton, 25,000; at Spy Pond, Arlington, 60,000; and at North Beverly, for 30,000 tons taken from Wenham Lake. This firm cuts entirely for export to coastwise ports and the West Indies, and has no doubt of its ability to obtain a full stock. Their work is now in progress at all these places. The Tudor Company, which exports its entire cutting of Fresh Pond ice to East India and other foreign places, did not cut a pound until a few days ago, waiting for thicker ice, its trade demanding ice of the very best quality and of the greatest possible thickness, to insure its shipment to distant countries at a profit.—Boston *Advertiser*.

Plain Talk from a Black Congressman.

Congressman R. B. Elliot, col., who is now in Columbia, made a speech in that city on Monday night, which is note-worthy as one of the signs of the times. He told his hearers that the Taxpayers' Convention was no assemblage of soreheads, but that it was seeking to do the work which it was the duty of the Republican party to have accomplished. He rasped the State Administration without mercy for its violation of its most solemn pledges, and washed his hands of all participation in its bad faith. The salvation of "The Party," he declared, depended upon its instant reform of existing abuses. A great change was taking place in the politics of the country, and it was useless for them to shut their eyes to the fact. If you go to the North, he said, and mention the name of South Carolina, you will find the estimate that they will put upon it there. To mention South Carolina is to merit the sneers of the Commonwealths of the North. When corruption was spoken of in other States, it was a different thing, but when it was spoken of in South Carolina, it was laid to the blame of a negro government. It was therefore, the duty of the colored people of South Carolina to demonstrate to the world that they desired an honest government. It was time that they did something to remove this stigma. Continuing, we quote from the report in the Columbia *Union* he said:

"If the government is to go on from bad to worse it would make the representatives ashamed to rise up and plead their cause. It was with the people to remedy this. He had told them only of what Frelinghuysen, Dawes, Sumner, Butler and others were thinking, and of what every man who had travelled outside of South Carolina must have heard, if he kept his eyes and ears open. The negroes have been in the majority and voted the element into power, and they are responsible. They have been deceived; will the people be deceived a second time? Will you permit this state of things to continue? It cannot be hidden, that there is something rotten in Denmark. There must be no promised reformation, but practical reform. If there be any one in the way of that reform he should be at once removed out of the path, and now is the time to do it. "The National Republican Party to-"day is ready to cut aloof upon the "slightest provocation from the corrup-"tion now existing in the South, and "unless you do something, and that "speedily, they will be compelled to "cut off the rotten branches." He had warned them of this more than a year ago; this was no new thing. One thing he knew, that instead of being better it appears to be growing worse. The Taxpayers' Convention is no sorehead movement. The people have a right to petition under the constitution, and when it came, it would come from his constituents, whether they voted for him or not, and he was bound to have it properly referred. That petition will be considered; and do not allow yourselves to be misled about it. The only way you can prove that you sympathize with an honest administration of affairs is for you to give notice to those who have mal-administered affairs to quit, for you to bring forward a new set of men. It is your duty to vindicate yourselves, and prove to the world that you are in sympathy with all those who want an honest government. He had no cause here to announce, or champion the cause of any particular set. But it was his duty to point attention to errors that have nearly resulted in the bankruptcy of the State. It was time that the hands that had caused these errors were stayed. With the finances thriving and the agricultural interest increased, it would be alike felt by the rich and the poor. If the wealthy man suffers, the laborer suffers tenfold; if his taxes bring burdens, he makes them up from the laborers."

Mr. Elliot closed his remarkable harangue by telling the men of his race how earnest was the public opinion of the country and how unanimous was the newspaper press in condemnation of the corruption that reigns in South Carolina.—Charleston *News & Courier*.

Life insurance, which is now almost as a test of civilization, is heavier in this country than in any other. The life insurance of the people of the world is said to amount in the aggregate to $5,273,000,000, and is divided among the civilized nations of the globe in the following proportions: The United States, $2,750,000,000; England, $1,636,475,000,000; Germany, $270,000,000; France, $194,000,000; Austria, $65,000,000; the rest of the world, $187,000,000. The estimate shows that the life insurance of the United States is larger than all the other countries of the globe, which in the aggregate amounts to $2,523,000,000, which is $227,625,000 less than the amount accredited to the United States.

ON THE BRINK.

A TEMPERANCE SKETCH.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I have known Arthur Gravely well and intimately. A part of his story came to my knowledge through my own observation, and a part he told to me himself.

Arthur came of an old, well-defined and respectable stock, with just enough of aristocratic pride inherited from his progenitors to give him refinement and self-reliance. At an early age he was left an orphan, and received most of his education under the care of an uncle. When he was one and twenty he was admitted to the employ of a banker named Vanderlain, and very soon took a position of trust and responsibility in the house. A year later he took for his wife Fanny Sommerton, one of the fairest and sweetest of earthly treasures. He had loved her long and truly, and her love in return had been single and devoted. Thus was life opening for Arthur Gravely with bright and happy promise. He had friends whichever way he turned; his business prospects were of the very best; and his home was an earthly paradise.

One enemy, and one enemy alone, at this time stood in Arthur's path. His wife did not see it then. She loved him so fondly and so trustingly that she could not see a fault.

A few of Arthur's friends feared danger, and one of them more bold than the rest, spoke to him warningly, but kindly; but he turned away from the warning with a sneer of derision.

The months and the years went on —from twenty-two to twenty-eight.

Six years of married life—six years of blessing so far as the outer things of life can give blessing. In the bank Arthur had assumed a place very near the head, and his salary was munificent.

From early youth Arthur Gravely had found the wine cup among the symbols of life's social phase. He had kept wine in his own house; he had used it upon his sideboard and upon his table; and he had partaken freely abroad. In the earlier years it was wine, and only wine of the best and the purest. Later, stronger liquors were required to keep up the tone. At the age of eight and twenty, there had come an undue flush upon Arthur's cheek, and there were blotches in the eye which ought not to have been there. He now took brandy before breakfast, and through the day he was forced to supply fuel to feed a fire which else might have consumed all bodily comfort. As yet he had never been hopelessly intoxicated. He was confident in his own strength.

Alas! for the man thus failing! He knows not that his powers of understanding are dying out as the body fades and perishes.

At length, Mr. Vanderlain called Arthur into his private closet, and told him he was going to suspend business.

"I have money enough," said Mr. Vanderlain," and I know that my close application to business is wearing upon me. I am growing years, and need rest. I think of going to Europe."

"And of closing up your business?"

"Yes."

"But sir, there is no need of that.—If you will trust your bank under the guidance of some capable and responsible agent, with your name at its head, it might go prosperously on, and you could go away upon your trip at will."

A cloud came upon the banker's face, and he shook his head.

"It is too late," he said. "At some time I may tell you more."

Shortly after this, in process of closing his business, Mr. Vanderlain sent Arthur to a distant city to make some important settlements. Arrived at his destination, the young man called upon the correspondents of the bank, and having made preliminary arrangements, he found himself with a few days upon his hands which he might enjoy.—On the very evening of his arrival he had fallen in with John Hatton and William Roberts, two friends and classmates of earlier years. He was startled when he saw them. They were evidently going down hill—were drinking to excess. He spent a first and a second night in their company. On this second night, for the first time in his life, Arthur Gravely drank to a state of helpless stupefaction. He awoke the next day feeling sad and humiliated. When he met his companions in a private parlor connected with their sleeping apartments, he found them with a bowl of hot brandy between them. A spirit of true friendliness came upon him when he saw the marks of the destroyer so deeply fixed upon the companions of his boyhood.

"Boys," said he, "this won't do. You are going down."

They regarded him curiously and asked what he meant.

He told them what he meant. They were in a dangerous way.

"You forget, old boy," said Hatten, "that you are in the same boat. If we took passage before you, it is no less sure that our route is now the same. Don't preach, Arthur. Try a bit of hot brandy."

There are moments in a lifetime—great crisis—when the events of the past flash before the mind as upon a magic mirror—when a man in a brief instant, recalls every salient point of his earthly career. Such a moment was the present to Arthur Gravely.

"Let it alone," he said solemnly. "I tell you Jack, and you Will, that you are going down. You can't last much longer at this rate."

"Well," retorted Roberts, with an attempt to laugh, "it appears to me that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Had you better try to let it alone yourself!"

"If I will try it, will you try it?" he asked.

"Will you try it?" demanded Hatton.

"I will if you will join me."

"Done!"

And they did it. They joined hands, and promised one another that they would be true and steadfast.

A new surprise was in store for Arthur Gravely. He found upon cutting off his spirituous liquors that his body weakened and that his hands shook as though with palsy. He applied to a physician for help. Fortunately he applied to a man of sense and understanding.

"Can you give me something to steady my nerves and restore my appetite?" Arthur asked, after having frankly stated his case.

"This shows you, my dear sir," said the physician, "into what a dangerous state you had fallen. I can give you something to steady your nerves, but it would not help you in the end. If you will be brave and true you will come out all right in a very few days."

Arthur said he would not go back. He wanted no stimulant—no more of that.

The trial was a severe one, and it may have been a blessed thing for Arthus Gravely that it was so. He felt more heroism in the conquest, and he also saw more clearly how deeply the evil habit had become fixed upon him. On the morning of the fourth day of his trial he awoke with an appetite for food, and was able to eat a hearty breakfast. He was a new man from this time forth. The physician had given him a certain hygenic direction which he followed implicitly and thus he held fast upon his health as it came back to him.

And on this fourth day Arthur saw Hatton and Roberts. They had kept the faith, and had been unexpectedly prosperous. An excellent opening in business had been presented and accepted.

On the fifth day the business which had brought Gravely from home was concluded, and set out on his return. And the last struggle had passed. His nerves had become steady; his appetite had started up as if by magic, his cheek had grown fair; and the white of his eye was growing clear and pearly again.

He reached his own city in the morning, and went first to the bank and gave in a return of his business. Mr. Vanderlain had glanced quickly and eagerly into his face when he first entered, and a wonderous change came upon the banker's manner as the business proceeded. Something outside the business in hand was evidently on his mind.

Arthur did not reach his home until time for dinner; but he had sent a boy from the bank with word that he should be there.

"Fanny?"

"Darling! O, I'm so glad to see you back!"

Something made the wife even happier than she had thought as she rested within her husband's embrace; but in the sudden joy she could not see it—she could only feel a great warmth, like the glow of heaven, as Arthur's kiss came, sweet and pure, to her lips.

As they entered the dining-room Arthur saw the decanter of wine near his plate.

"Take it away, Fanny," he said, smiling.

"If you want it hereafter as a medicine, keep it. For myself I shall not want it."

"Not want it?—Arthur?"

"I have done with it forever!"

He spoke solemnly, with a manliness that was strong and reliant.

And the wife saw whence had come the great warmth to her heart—saw it in the pure cheek, and in the clear eye, as she had caught it in the sweet breath.

"Arthur—my husband," she whispered, as though hardly daring to trust her own senses, "is it true? Do you mean—forever?"

"While I live, darling, God giving me strength and reason."

Fanny was upon the opposite side of the table. She tried to speak but her voice failed her. She turned white—then she pressed her hands for an instant upon her heart—and then, as the crimson flood once more bounded on its course, she covered her face, and sank down weeping like a child.

Arthur was by her side in a moment.

"Fanny'—My wife—whhat is it?"

She looked up and caught his startled gaze through her tears. With a quick movement she threw her arms around his neck and pillowed her head upon his bossom.

"Oh, Arthur! bless you! bless! I could die for joy if I did not feel that I could find more happiness in living now for you.

Here was a new revelation. Arthur Gravely now learned how his sweet wife had suffered without daring to complain—how the worm had gnawed at her heart—saw it all the more clearly because he saw in this present time her surpassing joy and ecstacy.

Not many words were spoken. This was not the time for such a heart-moving theme—and as they eat the meal Arthur told of his trip to the distant city.

After dinner Arthur went out to carry a budget to a neighbor, and when left alone, Fanny sat down and cried again for joy. And so Mr. Vanderlain found her. He had stopped in passing to do an errand.

"Mrs. Gravely! What has happened? What is wrong?"

"Wrong?" she repeated, looking up. "O, sir, it is for joy I am crying."

And then she told him the source of new happiness that had opened to her.

Mr. Vanderlain listened, and after a deal of thought he slowly said, with his hand upon Fanny's fair head:

"Dear child, you may rejoice without fear. If Arthur has pledged his honor to this new life, be sure he will keep the troth."

Most of the afternoon Arthur spent at the bank; and as he sat at the table in the private office waiting for the banker, a feeling of sadness and regret came upon him. It would be hard to leave the old place, and it might be a long, long time before he could find another so pleasant.

It was towards evening when Mr. Vanderlain came in, looking flushed and self-satisfied.

"I have kept you waiting, Arthur, but I have been busy. I have made a most important change in my programme."

"Ah! And you are not going away?"

"Yes. I shall go to Europe, but I shall not give up my banking business. I have found a new man—one safe, reliable and competent—who, I think, will take my business while I am absent."

"Mr. Vanderlain," cried the young man frankly, "I am glad of this, for I know I shall be able to persuade you to let me keep my place in your employ."

The banker shook his head.

Arthur trembled, and started to speak.

"Tut, tut—not your pressent place, Arthur. Know that *you* are the new man. If you will take charge of my business, I shall not let it go from me; and I shall leave it in your hands, knowing that both it and you will prosper. What say you?"

"Mr. Vanderlain!"

"Ah! my boy, I have seen your wife. I found her crying for joy. And when she told me whence her joy came, I knew there was joy for me also. To the *new man* I give my entire confidence, and in *his* hands I fear not to trust my name and honor."

It was Arthur Gravely's turn now to weep; and he could no more help it than he could have helped the great flood of peace and blessedness that flowed in upon his heart.

"My dear boy," said the banker, afterwards, "I did not speak to you in the other times as, perhaps, I ought. I knew how you treated others who did speak, and I forbore. I had intended to speak, however, before I went away, and, if possible, to get you a good place. But it is all done now. God bless and keep you."

And now, looking back, Arthur Gravely sees how near upon the fearful brink he stood. From his position of wealth, honor and love, he can see the dark pit from which he escaped, and he sees hundreds upon hundreds sinking into it yearly. He helps the falling ones when he can, and finds unfailing satisfaction in the work.—*New York Ledger*.

Mr. Bancroft is at work on the tenth volume of his "History of the United States," which will be glad news for those who began the perusal of that interesting serial forty years ago.

From all parts of the country we learn of the prevalence of frauds by parties entrusted with public funds. In Iowa, twenty-four county treasurers are announced as defaulters; the frauds and embezzlements of internal revenue officers are published almost daily. Even church officers seem to catch the epidemic, as we learn that the sexton of a church in Troy, N. Y., is in jail on the charge of embezzling $2,300 belonging to the society.

The New York *Tribune* figures up the National, State, county, town and city debts of the people of the State of New York to be $546,000,000, or more than $500 for each adult male inhabitant of sound mind and ordinary health! If "a national debt is a national blessing," the people of New York must revel in that luxury.

The aggregate wealth of Pennsylvania in real and personal property, banking, minerals, productions, etc., etc., is seven thousand millions, as near as figures can approximate. The population, at least four millions, equally divided, would give each individual $1,750.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

jan 31 d&w-27

AGENTS WANTED.—$5 to $10 made daily. Samples mailed free. N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. 1w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

An ACCIDENTAL CURE.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 4w

WE WANT 1,000 FIRST CLASS BOOK AGENTS

at once, to sell two of the most popular works ever published:

U. S. BONDS a record of prison life at Fort Delaware, by Rev. I. W. K. Handy,

AND

MARSHALL'S LIFE OF Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Send for circular at once.

TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md. 4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. 4w

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w

$2500 A YEAR made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. It represents Sample Pages of Binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books, that SELL in every Family. Best thing ever tried by Canvassers. AGENTS WANTED to make a PERMANENT BUSINESS on these Works. Send $1.50 for Prospectus, the only outfit needed, choose territory and commence at once. For Illustrated Circulars and Liberal Terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitler—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years experience perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila.

RUPTURE TRUSSES SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES. Relief, comfort and cure for Hernia or Rupture. Steel Spring coated with hard rubber, highly polished. Free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping or girthing unpleasantness. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always reliable. Every desirable pattern, including the new HARD RUBBER ELASTIC NIGHT TRUSS. Sent by Mail or Express. Sold by all dealers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Establishments, 1347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, N. Y. BEWARE of japaned imitations. 4w

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease yields when the system has been put in perfect order with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, upon the diseased glands of the nose and its chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, with which medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

New Crop Cuba Molasses, &c.

225 Hhds. & Bbls. New Crop Cuba.
175 " " " Old " "
150 " " " S. H. Molasses.
250 Bbls. Golden Fleece Syrup.
1,000 Bbls. Flour.
1,200 Bundles Hoop Iron.
200 Bbls. No. 1 Glue.
400 Pkgs. Rivets.
20 Bbls. Bungs.
900 Second Hand Spirit Casks.
125 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides.
50 " D. S. Shoulders.
5,000 Sacks Salt.
250 Cases Brandy Peaches.
50 Boxes Cheese.
100 Cases 1 and 2 lb. Oysters.
150 Boxes and Bbls. Crackers.
25 Tierces Lard.
35 " Rice.
25 Dozen Boxing Axes.
50 " Hackers and Pullers.
250 Kegs Nails, &c., &c.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

feb 22 46

GRAND LOTTERY of REAL ESTATE

THE GEORGIA REAL ESTATE AND IMMIGRATION CO., OFFER THE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING SCEME:

$126,000 Real Estate in Georgia.

640 PRIZES.

WHOLE TICKETS ONLY SOLD.

CAPITAL PRIZE .... $25,000.

TICKETS $10 EACH.

Legalized by State authority, and Drawn in public, in Augusta, Ga. Class A to be drawn on the 22d April, 1874. 640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $126,000.

FIRST AND CAPITAL PRIZE.—An Improved Lot in the City of Atlanta, situated at the corner of Loyd and Wall sts., within 60 feet of the Union Passenger Depot, 25 front and running back 110 feet, to 20 feet alley—a new and elegantly constructed four-story building thereon, basement, store-rooms and sleeping apartments—can be rented for $3,000 per annum, valued at $25,000 00

2ND PRIZE.—A City Lot on west side of Spring street, between Cain and Harris streets, in Atlanta, fronting 100 feet, and running back 200 feet to an alley, whereon is erected a new and elegantly built dwelling house, containing eleven commodious rooms, besides bath rooms, store-rooms, etc., with water works attached, hot and cold water pipes, all necessary out-buildings. One of the most desirable residences in the South, valued at $20,000 00

3RD PRIZE.—A farm in the far-famed Cedar Valley, Polk county, Georgia, two-and-a-half miles from Cedartown, containing 350 Acres—half cleared, balance well timbered—abundant running water, comfortable buildings, etc., valued at $12,500 00

4TH PRIZE.—A Farm in Nacooche Valley, White county, Georgia, of 250 Acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, good dwelling, new and necessary out-houses, adjoining the new and magnificent possessions of Capt. James H. Nichols, valued at $10,000 00

5TH PRIZE.—A Farm of 800 Acres, situate twenty miles West of Macon, in Crawford county, Georgia, in the Fork of Big and Little Echaconna Creek—half cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance heavily timbered with oak, hickory and beach—good dwelling, out-houses, etc. capital Gin and Cotton, Press valued at $8,000 00

6TH PRIZE.—A Tract of Land of 25 Acres, situate in Richmond county, Ga., one-half mile from the corporate limits of Augusta, Ga., with all the improvements thereon, consisting of an elegant frame dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings, in good order, etc., valued at $8,000 00

7TH PRIZE.—A recently improved City Lot in Marietta, Georgia, containing about two acres, with a ten-room dwelling house thereon, in good repair, kitchen, servant's house, dairy house, stables, etc., within 200 yards of the Railroad Depot, valued at $7,500 00

One Prize of	$7,000 00	Six Prizes, each	$550 00
One Prize of	4,500 00	Six Prizes, each	475 00
One Prize of	1,300 00	Six Prizes, each	400 00
Three Prizes, each	1,100 00	Six Prizes, each	300 00
Two Prizes, each	900 00	Six Hundred Approximation prizes	6,000 00
One Prize of	750 00		

640 Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to .... $126,000 00.

Mode of Drawing:

There will be upon the stage two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by all the spectators. A committee of two citizens, in no way connected with the management, and of undoubted integrity, having first counted and examined, will place in the larger wheel 12,600 Tickets. exactly alike, and having printed numbers from one to 12,600, corresponding to all the tickets sold. A similar committee, having first counted and examined, will place in tubes precisely alike the prizes, which are placed in the smaller wheel. Both wheels will then be turned until their contents are thoroughly mixed. A boy under fifteen years, blindfolded, will then draw from the larger wheel one of the 12,600 tickets, and holding it up in full view of the spectators and auditors, its number will be called by the crier appointed for this purpose, so that all present may hear. The number will then be passed to the committee of citizens, who will say whether the number has been rightly called. It will then be passed to a register, who will file it, and record it upon a book prepared for that purpose. A boy of similar age will then draw from the smaller wheel one of the tubes containing a prize, which will be opened and held up to the view of the spectators and auditors. The value of the Real Estate prize will then be cried, and passed to the committee, who, after inspection, will give it to another register to file and record. The prize thus drawn will belong to the ticket bearing the number drawn immediately before it. Thus this process will continue drawing first from the large wheel containing the tickets, and then from the small or prize wheel, until all the tubes containing the prizes are drawn. An accurate record of the above will be kept on file, certified to by the committee of disinterested citizens officiating.

The prizes below Three Hundred Dollars in value are Approximations, and will be determined and paid as follows: The numbers of all the tickets sold being considered in a circle, numerically formed, and having the highest number, 12,600 and the lowest, 1, brought together, then whatever number in this circle may be by lot, determined to be entitled to the Capital Prize of $25,000 will be taken as a centre, on each side of which the next Three Hundred numbers in numerical order will be counted for the ten dollar prizes, thus making on the two sides of the Capital the Six Hundred nearest numbers, each of which will be entitled to a Real Estate Prize of Ten Dollars. All the tickets drawing larger prizes will be excluded, and the circle extended to include Six Hundred on both sides of the Capital, being Three Hundred on each side, it being the purpose of the management not to duplicate prizes.

Money.—All money received from sales of Tickets will be deposited in bank immediately on receipt of remittances.

Transfer of Titles.—Within ten days after the drawing, parties putting Real Estate on the market under this Scheme, are required to make good, valid and unencumbered titles thereto to the GEORGIA REAL ESTATE AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY—said Company obligating themselves to transfer such Title in fee-simple to the party or parties who may draw such prizes of Real Estate.

Tickets can be had on application, personally or by letter, to authorized Agents, the Managers, or

JAMES GARDNER, President Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Co., Atlanta or Augusta, Ga.

CORPORATORS

Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, Savannah, Ga. | ROBERT SCHLEY, Esq., Augusta, Ga. Col. JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

MANAGERS.

A. M. WALLACE, Atlanta Ga. | H. L. WILSON, Atlanta, Ga. J. D. WADDELL, Atlanta, Ga.

Parties desiring to dispose of their Real Estate through the Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Company in their next Grand Lottery, to be drawn on July 1st, 1874, can do so by addressing JAMES GARDNER, President Georgia Real Estate and Immigration Co., Atlanta or Augusta, Ga.

Agents Wanted in every County in North and South Carolina.

feb 15 40-tf

FONVIELLE'S EXTRA PROLIFIC SIMPSON COTTON SEED.

THE RESULT OF MY OWN EXPERIMENTS, AND THAT OF MANY FARMERS IN Eastern North Carolina, prove incontestably that the SIMPSON COTTON SEED is the most prolific of the several excellent varieties which claim the attention of the planter.

On my plantation in Onslow county, N. C., I have carefully tested the qualities of different varieties of Cotton Seed, among them the Dickson, obtained direct at a high price, and with greatly improved results. In 1872 I procured, directly from Mr. W. W. Simpson, of Georgia, a quantity of his seed, and with no more manuring that year and the present, I have realized an increased yield of from one fourth to one-third from my general crop, and one small patch of two and one-half acres yielded Nine Hundred Pounds of Lint Cotton per Acre.

I am now prepared to offer planters Seed, for which I claim the following:

1st. Having been obtained originally from pure Simpson Seed, by careful selection and cultivation they have certainly not degenerated.

2d. That I plant but this variety and none other, and GIN MY OWN COTTON, and in every way preserve unmixed the purity of the seed.

3d. I shall sell no seed except select seed of the first product of selected seed.

4th. The seed offered for sale will make one-fourth more than mixed seed, and one-half more than the common Cotton, ALL THINGS EQUAL.

The above seed can be bought for CASH ONLY at the following rates: Ten bushels or over, $4 50 per bushel; under ten bushels, $5. They will be sacked and marked as directed, and Bills of Lading taken and sent to purchaser. They may be ordered directly from myself or from Agents—Messrs. Edwards & Hall, Wilmington and Tar Landing, Onslow county, N. C., or Messrs. Faison & Hicks, at Faison's Depot, Duplin county, N. C.

EDWARD W. FONVIELLE, Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.

From many testimonials favorable to my Seed, I add the following, by gentlemen well known as planters of intelligence and character, equal to any in North Carolina:

"We certify that we are generally acquainted with the most prolific and best cotton planted in our section of the State, and we unhesitatingly say the SIMPSON COTTON SEED, raised and sold to us last Spring by Col. E. W. Fonvielle, is the best and most prolific cotton we have ever planted or ever saw grow."

A G MOSLEY, Faison's Depot, Duplin Co. | L W HARGET, Richland, Onslow County
ISHAM R FAISON, " " " | FRANK THOMPSON, " "
W M HURST, " " " | A J MURRILL, Jacksonville, " "
MATHEW MOORE, Warsaw, " " | SOLM. GORNTO, Wolf Pit, " "
D J MIDDLETON, " " | W H HURST, " "
W S LOFTIN, " " | A J HURST, Jr., " "

FAISON, N. C., November 8th, 1873.

Col. FONVIELLE—Dear Sir: Your letter, owing to its delay, came to hand several days too late. I cannot give a statement of difference of Dickson and Simpson Cotton. I did not weigh all the Dickson Cotton, but am satisfied that the Simpson made fully one fifth more than the Dickson. I made on the one and-a-half acre of Simpson 2 400 pounds of Seed Cotton. It rained so much, and other circumstances, made it inconvenient to weigh the Dickson and Pealer.

Yours truly, I. R. FAISON

RICHLANDS, Onslow county N. C., January 5th, 1874

E. W. FONVIELLE—Dear Sir: I must confess until the past season that I thought the difference in Cotton Seed was in land cultivation and manure. I tried the Simpson Seed in a field near my mill, planting two rows with your Seed and four rows of my Seed which was the common cotton. I did not pick and weigh as you requested, but I give it as my opinion that the two rows planted with your seed made as much as the four planted with my seed. The balance of crop planted in your seed done equally as well. The two and four rows were all manured and cultivated equal throughout the field.

Yours, &c., F. THOMPSON

[From the "Southern Cultivator," December No. 1870]

The opinion of Col. Wm. F. Roberts, a Planter of South Carolina, on various kinds of Cotton Seed:

"The Holmes variety kept ahead of the Dickson varieties, (Sparta, Oxford, Simpson and Hunt) in growth. It was one stalk to the hill, 4 feet rows; all the Dickson varieties were 2, 3 and 4 stalks to the hill 6, 7 and 10 inches apart. Holmes' is the best branched cotton I ever saw, but not thickly bolled like the adjoining cotton. The two Dickson's both beat him, and the stalks only about two-thirds the height of Holmes'. Simpson, in the same little patch of 8 acres, is *more prolific uniformly*, than any other of the Dickson varieties. Every one who has seen my lot the patch begged for a few of the *Simpson*—from 1 peck to 1 bushel of Seed."

"Mr. Sparta Dickson has evidently managed to dwarf his stalks and increase the bearing. Simpson *though more uniformly prolific*. It is to be hoped, for the public benefit, Simpson's Prolific may soon be surpassed."

feb 7 33-d3t&w2m

Report of the Condition of the BANK OF NEW HANOVER, February 1st, 1874.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	$734,103 39	CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN	$300,000.00
BONDS AND STOCKS	3,405.00	UNDIVIDED PROFITS	63,596.49
OFFICE FURNITURE & SAFES	5,164.66	BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED	53,277.74
REAL ESTATE	67,047.90	BILLS PAYABLE	35,000.00
DUE FROM OTHER BANKS	58,414.63	DUE OTHER BANKS	3,384.62
CASH ON HAND	111,966.38	INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	544,842.31
	$1,000,101.16		$1,000,101.16

I, S. D. WALLACE, Cashier of the Bank of New Hanover, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC BATES, Notary Public.

feb 8 34-na-d3t&w3t

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices by JAMES C. MUNDS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington. E. S. KING & SONS, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

—OFFICE—

Commercial Exchange Buildings, NORTH WATER STREET.

Total Assets represented over $38,003,187

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets $28,511,473

IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold $8,000,000

FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold $675,000

OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets $286,714

FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital $500,000

feb 6 32—e sun—wtv

HAVE READY FOR DELIVERY A SUPPLY OF THEIR POPULAR SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO AND Navassa ACID PHOSPHATE (FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED,)

And solicit the Orders of those wanting a RELIABLE FERTILIZER.

Almanacs and Circulars furnished on application.

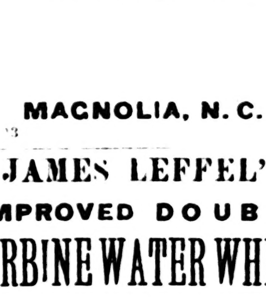
R. R. BRIDGERS, President. C. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent. DONALD MacRAE, Treasurer.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1874. 5-d&w4m

R. C. Ask F. A. NEWBURY, MAGNOLIA, N. C.

feb 3 w2m

JAMES LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, MANUFACTURERS FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals. Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb 20 w6m

Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the Estate of E. A. Hawes, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment of the same, and creditors will present their accounts within the time required by law.

J. R. HAWES, Executor.

jan 30-w3t*

Important Sale.

On the 18th February next, at the late residence of E. A. Hawes, deceased, there will be sold all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of E. A. Hawes. Terms cash.

J. R. HAWES, Executor.

jan 30-wtd*

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED FROM TRESPASSING in any manner on my lands situated on Middle Sound and adjoining the property of Chas. Tietgen on the one side and Mrs Mary Holland on the other. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders

jan 21-3t*w M. T. CANADY.

NOTICE!

The certificate of ten shares of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company in the name of Alexander McIver, deceased, having been lost, application will be made to said Company for another certificate in lieu thereof.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r.

feb 6 w4t

$1,000 in One Week.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence, JAMES FROST, 28 West 4th Street, New York.

de 6,1872 47-wly

CASTON HOUSE.

FRONT ST., between CHESTNUT AND MULBERRY.

HAVING RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE above commodious building, I have fitted it up very carefully for the accommodation of boarders.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me at the Farmer's House, I solicit a continuance of the same, promising to use every exertion for the comfort of my guests

Mrs. E. A. CILLICAN, Proprietress.

nov 21 279-dlt-wem

Iron in the Blood

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. *Caution*.—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

Molasses—Sugar—Coffee—Pork.

200 Hhds. and Bbls. N. C. Cuba Molasses,
150 Barrels S. H. Molasses,
100 " Refined Sugars,
150 Sacks Rio Coffee,
75 Bbls. C. M. Pork,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

feb 15 40

$78 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Fastest selling articles out. Three valuable samples for ten cents. J. BRIDE, 767 Broadway, New York. 4w

$300,000 Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme. 50,000 NUMBERS.

Class B to be Drawn Feb. 28, 1874.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Post Office Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

feb 10 166-d&w Tues Thurs Sat

L. D. SINE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN L. D. SINE'S 43d SEMI-ANNUAL GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Monday, March 20th, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold!

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000, Five Prizes $500, Ten Prizes $100 each in greenbacks

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!

Two Fine toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each!

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each

1,500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, 101 W. Fifth St. L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

feb 18 45-6w-d&w

Spirit Bbls. Glue, Hoop Iron, Nails.

1,000 New New York Spirit Bbls,
150 Bbls. Distiller's Glue,
1,000 Bundles Hoop Iron,
375 Kegs Nails,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

feb 22 46

Soda, Lye, Potash, &c.

25 CASES SODA,
70 " LYE,
25 " POTASH,
15 " STARCH,
100 BOXES CANDY,
100 " CANDLES.

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

feb 22 46

Choice Lines of Finest Teas.

EVERY GRADE OF GREEN AND BLACK, IMPERIAL, GUN POWDER, HYSON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, OOLONGS AND JAPAN, Of the Best Chops.

A large invoice just added to our assortment

For the Finest Teas, Greatest Variety and Lowest Prices,

Call on us at 5 & 7 NORTH FRONT STREET.

feb 22 46

Horse Shoes, Mule Shoes. HORSE NAILS,

For sale low by GILES & MURCHISON, 38 North Front Street.

feb 22 46

VISITING CARDS PRINTED IN the neatest style at this office.